The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5552.—VOL. XXXVII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Luke's Wharf.

WATSON'S BAY.—The VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2·30, 4·30. From Watson's Bay at 11, 1, 3·30, 6, calling at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, each way, 15 minutes after the above periods. On SUNDAYS as above, omitting the trips from Watson's Bay at 11, and Campbell's Wharf at 12. Fares, either way, 1s. Children half-price.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW, Saturday, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m., and 2·15 p.m., calling at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, and will return from Manly Beach at 12 (or noon), and 6 p.m. Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG.—The ILLAWARRA every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock precisely, starting from Wollongong on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock. Length of passage five hours. Cabin 12s. 6d.; return tickets, 20s.; steerage 7s. 6d. Phœnix Wharf, 18th February.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The Kiama S.N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA will leave for Kiama THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

STEAM TO KIAMA AND SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, This (FRIDAY) night, 22nd, at 10 o'clock. All freights to be paid in Sydney.
Phœnix Wharf.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Patley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander.
The PATERSON, R. L. Pattison, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way,	Saloon	12	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
" Sydney and Newcastle, "	Saloon	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth in connexion with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.
Freights, to or from Sydney and Morpeth, 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 24.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship WILLIAMS, Captain HARDING, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. February 22nd, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares, by the A.S.N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	9s.	6s. 0d.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 6d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The THISTLE, A. J. ELLIS, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 22nd February, 1856.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY AT 3 P.M.—STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Passengers and goods landed at the Railway Pier, and conveyed to Melbourne by rail, free of additional charge. The A. S. N. Company's iron screw steamship WONGA WONGA, R. G. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. precisely.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 21st February, 1856.
Cargo will not be received after FRIDAY.
Passengers will please leave their names at the Booking Office before 11, and have their luggage on board before 12 on SATURDAY.

STEAM TO LAUNCESTON.—Passengers and shippers are reminded that the fine steamer ROYAL SHEPHERD, 300 tons, is expected here on FRIDAY next, and will leave again three days afterwards.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, agent for the L. P. N. C. O., 41, King-street.

FOR NEWCASTLE.—The brigantine JANE. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner AUSTRALASIAN LEAGUE, CAMBRIDGE master, will leave for the above place, on TUESDAY next, 26th instant. For freight or passage, apply at MARSDEN'S Wharf, Windmill-street, where a receipt will be given for the goods; or to, JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's Place.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The A1 regular trader RAVEN, Captain JOHN BROWN, is now fast loading, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The A1 clipper VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, having nearly completed her loading, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR GEELONG direct.—To clear at the Customs to-morrow.—The A1 clipper brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, A. SIMMONDS, master, is now loading, at the Flour Company's Wharf. She has room for two more cabin passengers.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner.

SARAH ANN, for MELBOURNE—landing the whole of her cargo on the wharf without lightering—is fast loading, and will be the first vessel away.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS STEWART, Sussex-street, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

EAGLE, FOR MELBOURNE.—Will sail on SATURDAY.—Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading THIS DAY, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs. Has room for a few tons of light freight if sent at once.
For freight or passage, apply to E M. SAYERS, 177, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The A 1 clipper brigantine EAGLE, G. KELLY, master, having the greater portion of her freight engaged, will be dispatched this week.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine A1 brigantine JANE, H. B. FRANCIS, master, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and has only room for a few tons light freight, for which or passage, having really superior accommodations, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The fine A1 (at Lloyd's) schooner JAMES GIBSON, 158 tons register, R. COPPLESTON, master, is now fast loading at Russell's Wharf, and has room for only a few tons light freight, for which or passage early application is requested to CHURCH and MOLISON, 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known favourite brig WANDERER is hourly expected, and will have immediate despatch.
Apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN (guaranteed to sail on SATURDAY morning).—The fine barque BELLA VISTA, 250 tons, M. R. TODD, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will be despatched as above. Shippers are requested to send down their freight immediately, as the major part of her cargo is engaged. Passengers will find the accommodations very superior.
Apply on board, or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine fast sailing Brig THOMAS AND HENRY, THOMPSON, Master, 235 tons register, will be despatched for the above port on or before the 24th instant.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine first-class brig SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, is now loading at Sawkins and Grenfell's Wharf, Sussex-street, and will sail in a few days.
Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The first-class brig SPRAY, 160 tons register, R. SCOTT, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on MONDAY next, the 25th instant.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect her accommodations, which will be found very superior.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT, on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A Regular Trader.—The first-class brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons, D. JOYCE, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days. Shippers will please send down their goods at once.
Has very superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR BATAVIA.—The fine A 1 Hamburg brig ——, Captain J. HAUSCHILD, will sail on the 25th instant. The captain is open to take several tons of light goods from here to the above port.
Apply to the Captain, on board, Moore's Wharf; or to FRANC, BROTHERS, and GANS, 22, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—To leave early in March.—The A1 river-built clipper ship CADUCEUS, 1100 tons register, J. CASS, commander, will take goods at a moderate rate of freight, and being a fast sailer, is also a superior vessel for the conveyance of specie.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Campbell's Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The first-class American clipper-barque WHAT CHEER, will positively sail 10th March.
For light freight and cabin passage only, having magnificent accommodations, apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Shippers of Sheep to California, are informed that arrangements have been made for the conveyance of a few sheep by the magnificent fast-sailing barque WHAT CHEER. For terms, &c., apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The copper-fastened and coppered American ship MONSOON, Captain WILLETT, will sail on or about the 25th instant.
For light freight or second cabin passage only apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 213, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA Direct.—To sail SATURDAY next. The ASA PACKER, Captain PATRICK, affords an excellent opportunity for passengers, having splendid cabin accommodation; for which and freight apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ROYAL MAIL SHIP.—White Star Line of Liverpool Packets.—The celebrated packet ship MERMAID, 3500 tons burthen, EDWARD DEVEY, Esq., commander, will be despatched as the Royal Mail ship of March 10th, from Melbourne.
☞The above vessel is well known for her sailing capacity, having accomplished three voyages on an average of seventy-eight days; and for comfort and elegance her cabins are unsurpassed, as also her second cabin and intermediate, which are lofty and well ventilated.
For freight or passage, and every information concerning the above line, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—First vessels after the LA HOGUE and LIGHT OF THE AGE.—The GLADIATOR and OLIVER CROMWELL are now far advanced in loading, and receiving fast the remainder of their cargoes, will be despatched about the 10th proximo.
Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—A regular trader.—The A1 clipper ship GLADIATOR, Captain JAMES SIM, having now all her dead weight on board and a large quantity of wool alongside, may be counted upon for quick despatch, and is one of the best conveyances now offering for either passengers or cargo. Her cabin accommodations are well known to be superior and comfortable, and a surgeon is also carried.
Apply to Captain SIM, on board, at Messrs. Campbell's Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 fast-sailing ship OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain A. ALEXANDER, one of the celebrated Aberdeen clippers, launched from the same yard as the Maid of Judah and Walter Hood, and in every respect an equally good vessel. She will be promptly despatched, full or not full, and is a very superior ship for either goods or passengers. The accommodations for the latter are more than usually lofty and comfortable.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS, per LIGHT OF THE AGE.—This vessel is now a full ship, and will sail positively on 1st March.
Passengers will oblige by paying balance of passage money.
Shippers will please send in bills of lading for signature, and pass entries at the Customs at once, to admit of the ship being cleared.
Being a very fast ship, offers a very desirable conveyance for gold.
☞Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the LIGHT OF THE AGE, and to sail 15th March.—The fine A1 clipper ship JAMES BOOTH, 636 tons, ALEXANDER DUTHIE commander, is now receiving wool at the Circular Quay, and, having made the outward passage this voyage in eighty-five days, presents a desirable opportunity to shippers anxious to ensure their wools reaching in time for the July sales. The greater part of the cargo is already engaged, and she will sail as above. Has good poop accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.
Will be followed by the CATHERINE ADAMSON.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine teak-built schooner FRANCIS. Apply to Captain BROWN on board, Circular Quay, or JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 new colonial-built clipper brig BURNETT, 200 tons, ready for sea in a few days. Apply to J. FRASER, Sussex-street.

FOR CHARTER.—The splendid clipper ship ELECTRA, 1237 tons register, H. WEGMAN, commander. The Electra has just arrived from England in 76 days, heavily laden, and is very suitable for carrying cargo and passengers. She is better known under the name of the Witch of the Wave.
Apply to MEYER and CO., 48, Collins-street East.

WANTED to CHARTER Vessels, to load at Calcutta for Liverpool or London. MACINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR SALE.—The A1 Iron Screw Steamer NEPTUNE, 84 tons register, 30 horse-power. This vessel has just been thoroughly repaired, and fitted with a new tubular boiler imported expressly for her. For further particulars apply to H. A. SMITH and CO., Melbourne.

BRIG GEMINI.—All claims against this vessel must be sent in to our office, in duplicate, by NOON, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, or they cannot be recognised.
FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents, 22, Macquarie-place.

SHIP PHŒNIX, from Liverpool.—All Claims must be sent in by noon THIS DAY (Friday), to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

PATENT SLIP, HEAVING-DOWN WHARF, and SHIP BUILDING YARD.—To Shipowners, Captains, and Agents.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with the A.S.N. Company for the use of their magnificent patent slip, is now in a position to undertake every description of work connected with shipping, having a large staff of first-rate workmen, together with an extensive assortment of spars, timber, planking, &c., he is enabled to guarantee despatch with reasonable terms. Orders left with Mr. T. Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street, or at the building yard, will meet with immediate attention; JOHN CUTHBERT, shipbuilder, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

PASSAGES FOR SOLDIERS to GRAVESEND.
Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this office on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, for the conveyance of the undermentioned soldiers from Sydney to Gravesend:—
1 Sergeant,
1 Corporal,
1 Private,
with the regulated quantity of baggage. Provisions to be supplied at the expense of the ship, according to the usual dietary scale (which must accompany the tender), together with enclosed berths, and medical comforts and attendance, the men being invalids.
The tenders to state the rate per head and the date of the ship's sailing. Payment will be made on the production of the certificate of the embarkation of the parties.
JOHN B PRICE, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 21st February, 1856.

NOTICE.—As it appears that very many of the exporters of goods, after giving notice of their intention to ship, and having so shipped for drawback, never afterwards think it necessary to pass their entries, shippers are informed, that from and after the 1st March next, those notices are annulled, and that when goods are shipped for drawback, before entry outwards is passed, the drawback will not be allowed; and if other goods are shipped without entry being first passed, the shippers will be liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds, under the 34th section of 9th Victoria, No. 15, which will be enforced.
J. GIBBES, Collector of Customs. 21st January, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Transire will, after the 29th instant, be granted for any coasting vessel, without the Master produces his Cargo Book to the clearing clerk.
J. GIBBES, Collector of Customs.
Custom House, Sydney, 21st February, 1856.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Newtown.—The Foundation Stone of the Church about to be erected will be laid (D.V.) by the Rev. Dr. Ross, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on ground adjoining the Cook's River Road, near the Railway Bridge. An Address on the Principles of Congregational Independency will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Beazley. A Public Tea will be held immediately after the service. The Revs. W. Slaytor, H. Darling, B. Chapman, T. A. Gordon, with other ministers and gentlemen, will take part in the engagements of the day.—SAMUEL C. KENT, Congregational Minister. N.B.—Tickets for the Tea Meeting can be had on application to Messrs. Foss, Fox, and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney; or Mr. Tucker, Shoe Mart, Newtown, at 1s. 6d. each.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, in the new hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street.
The chair will be taken by George Allen, Esq., at seven o'clock precisely.
A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.
JAMES COMRIE, honorary secretary.
Miller's Point, February 16.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held here on FRIDAY, the 22nd February next, at 3 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of confirming a bye-law adopted at the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors, held on Friday, the 25th instant, in conformity with the 70th clause of the Company's deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, 30th January, 1856.

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—The Adjourned General Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 27, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of February instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in terms of the resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders on 31st January last. By order of the Board.
R. H. GORDON, secretary.
Sydney, 11th February, 1856.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The return of 7s. 6d. on the one pound shares, and 3s. 9d. on the ten shillings shares in the above Company is now payable at the office of the Company, No. 3, Bridge-street, Sydney. By order, J. S. MITCHELL, secretary.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, adjourned on the 29th ultimo, will be held at the offices of the Company on TUESDAY next, the 26th February, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ending 31st December, 1855, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement. By order. JNO. P. PERRY, Secy.
Exchange Corner, Sydney, 20th February, 1856.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS' DISCUSSION CLASS.—The question for discussion THIS EVENING, is "Would it be advisable to engage Soldiers from England for the Defence of the Colony?" The discussion will commence at 8 o'clock.

EDUCATION.—A Young Lady, qualified to impart a sound education, with accomplishments, will receive one or two young ladies, who will be educated and boarded. Terms £40 guineas per annum. Apply at Mr. KERN's, Hunter-street.

WRITING Taught in Ten Lessons by Mr. BRAGG, 39, Goulburn-street East.

THE THIRD Number of JOSEPH COOK and CO.'s Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, under the sanction of the Railway Commissioners, will be published on the 1st March. To be obtained of SANDS and KENNY, George-street, and of the various agents. Advertisements will be received at the publishing office, 219, George-street, until the 27th instant.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—TO-MORROW, Saturday Evening, February 23rd, 1856, NORMA, and LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Last night of MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
First appearance, in Australia, of the celebrated Tenor, MONS. LAGLAISE (who will appear for this night only), on which occasion will be presented, for the last time, the grand opera in full of NORMA.
Norma .... Madame ANNA BISHOP.
To be followed by selections from the opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Gernan .... Mons. LAGLAISE.
Lucrezia Borgia .... Madame ANNA BISHOP.
Box Office open this day from 10 till 4.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—THIS EVENING, Friday, will be produced a variety of new and daring equestrian feats. JOHN MALCOM, proprietor.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of HERR VEIT RAHM, and MISS ELIZA STEWART, the celebrated Mezzo Soprano, at the Royal Polytechnic, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, an entirely new Programme. Herr Rahm will repeat his successful Comic Song of the "Crying Peasant." B. LENNOX, with some new delusions. Doors open at half past seven, commence at eight. Front seats, 3s.; back seats, 2s.

MR. B. LENNOX is requested to inform the public of Sydney, that the Lady announced as Contralto Singer, under the name of MISS HORTEN, at Mademoiselle TISCROUX'S Concert, at the Royal Hotel, on the 20th, has declined to sing for Miss TISCROUX, being under engagement to Mr. LENNOX.

ROYAL HOTEL.—SPAGNOLETTI'S Grand Morning Concert, MARCH 1st, 1856, on which occasion MADAME ANNA BISHOP has kindly offered her valuable assistance. Further particulars will be announced.

THE DOMAIN on MONDAY EVENING next, the 25th instant (by the kind permission of his Excellency the Governor-General). The public will once more have an opportunity of attending most positively the LAST GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in the DOMAIN that can possibly take place. The amusements on this occasion will exceed anything hitherto attempted in these colonies. Among other attractions, the BAND of H.M.'s XI. Regiment will, with the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield, make their last appearance at a public concert; the celebrated GERMAN BAND will on this occasion perform in their new and magnificent costume; the HUNGARIAN BAND will also appear in their new and splendid costume. HERR VIET RAHM, the renowned Tyrolese singer, will, in conjunction with Miss ELIZA STEWART, the celebrated vocalist, have the honour of making their first and only appearance. In course of the evening, a gorgeous and magnificent display of FIREWORKS, by Mr. D. SCOTT, the great pyrotechnist. The three bands on this occasion perform, on elevated platforms, their choicest morceaux. Gates open at 7, commence at 8. Admission, 1s.

CAMPBELL, PARKES, WILSHIRE, and COWPER, for the CITY.—A Public meeting of the Electors of Macquarie Ward, will be held at Mr. WHATELEY'S, Bull and Mouth Inn, corner of Pitt and Market streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 22nd, at half past seven o'clock. The candidates will attend. E. J. HAWKSLEY, honorary secretary.

GIPPS WARD.—The meeting of the Electors of this Ward, friends and supporters of Dr. DUGAN, advertised to be held on the 22nd instant, are respectfully informed, is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 27th, in consequence of a severe affliction in that gentleman's family.
CHARLES OSBORNE, Secretary.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—SOUTH RIDING—WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., will meet the electors of the South Riding at Mr. Davis's, St. John's Tavern, Newtown, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 22nd instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

TRANSFER OF PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—All applications for Transfers must be filed on or before the 25th February current; and those for the Renewal of Annual Licenses on or before the 25th March next. The necessary documents are prepared by the undersigned with accuracy and despatch; applicants being put to no trouble or inconvenience beyond the necessary attendance at the licensing meetings. H. VAUGHAN, agent, 12, King-street East.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JAMES HYNSON, he will hear of his brother Joseph Hynson by applying at Mr. HOGAN'S, Grocer, Clarence-street South, Sydney.

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON requests that all letters and parcels addressed to him, may be left at the office of Messrs Flower, Salting, and Co., Hunter-street, Sydney. February 21, 1856.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday, in Balmain, a Bunch of Keys, with a loop of three sided steel chain attached. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to the Steward, Perrier's Club, Pitt-street.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday evening, between Burton-street, South Head Road, St. James's Church, and Hunter-street, a Gold Bracelet, having a pendant set with a large carbuncle, and surrounded by a snake's head. The finder will receive the above reward upon application to Mrs. COUSENS, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost on Tuesday evening last, a Dark Bay Horse, black points, branded BF near shoulder, with a saddle having a great coat strapped before; he was last heard of galloping past the Haymarket. Any person delivering up the same to Mr. C. H. NICHOLS, *Bell's Life* Office; to Mr. C. HEARNE, Petersham; or to the undersigned, will receive the above reward—and all persons are hereby cautioned from detaining the said horse, &c., after this notice. GEORGE C. WELSH, St. George.—Thursday, 22nd February, 1856.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas my four hired servants, Swiss Italians, names and descriptions given underneath, have absconded from the Bark Hut, Liverpool Road, where they were engaged splitting wood. Warrants have been issued, and the above reward will be given for their apprehension.
DESCRIPTION OF THE RUNAWAYS:
SCAMARA PIETRO—Height about 5 feet 6 inches, big head, stout built, brown complexion, slightly pock pitted.
MACERINI DOMINICA—Low stature, very dark complexion, much pock pitted.
ROSSI GIOVANNI—Height about 5 feet 8 inches, fair hair and complexion.
BARLOGIO MICHELE—Height about 5 feet 10 inches, black hair and whiskers, swarthy complexion.
H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas WILLIAM WARREN, my indented Apprentice to the Printing Business, absconded from his service on Saturday night last, and it is believed is now on his way for Port Phillip; this is to give notice, that I will pay the above sum to any person upon lodging him in any of her Majesty's gaols, a warrant having been granted for his apprehension. Description; About 5 feet 7 inches high, ruddy, long light hair, slender, light eyes, long features, rather good looking, 20 years of age. WILLIAM FARRAND, *Bathurst Free Press* Office. February 19th, 1856.

£20 REWARD.—Lost or Stolen on the 18th instant, from the undersigned, at Woolloomooloo, a Dark-brown Horse and very small Timor Pony; horse branded MG on off shoulder, has a lump under each flank and on the back at the cantle, carries his head high, known in the Western District as "Gaty;" pony known, not branded, in very good condition. If lost £5 will be paid on delivery.—If stolen £20 on conviction of the thief. R. J. WANT.

£25.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD, if apprehended within six months.—Whereas a warrant has been issued by the Muswellbrook Bench, for the apprehension of AUGUSTUS FREDERICK ANDERSON, charged with horse-stealing, on the 26th of January, 1856, the property of J. B. West, Esq., M.D.
DESCRIPTION OF HORSE.
Bay Gelding, aged, B on shoulder, short switch tail, about 15 hands two inches high, saddle and gig horse, wind cuffed on each leg, a very neat head and square quarters, and known as Dr. West's Don.
DESCRIPTION OF ANDERSON.
Height 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; sandy hair and whiskers; aged 25 years; two front teeth in upper jaw long and prominent; left wrist has been broken; trade or calling, drover or horse-breaker; walks very straight; a slender figure. He is a son of Captain Anderson's, formerly of Merton.
He was lately committed for trial, at Maitland next Circuit Court, on two charges of cattle-stealing, was allowed bail in £200, and four sureties in £50 each.
I hereby offer the above reward to any person who may apprehend the said prisoner. JOHN MADDY, Muswellbrook, February 2nd, 1856.

£50 REWARD.—Whereas, at Lane Cove, in November last, four head of Cattle were missed, one of Mr. GEORGE PORTER'S, one of Mr. WATERHOUSE'S, and two of Mr. JOHN PARTON'S; they are supposed to have been stolen. This is to give notice that any one giving such information that shall lead to conviction of the offender or offenders shall receive the above reward. GEORGE PORTER, Lane Cove. February 21st, 1856.

LOST, between Harrington-street South and Petty's Hotel, a Cheque, drawn by — Campbell, in favour of Circular Quay, for £55. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, payment having been stopped. Any person finding the above will be rewarded, on its delivery at the office in the Woolshed on Circular Quay. February 22nd, 1856.

LOST, a Cheque, dropped in Elizabeth, Hunter, or Macquarie streets, drawn by William Spain, in favour of Paddington Church, for £3 3s., with other papers. Payment stopped at the Banks. JOSEPH COOK and CO., Printing Office, 219, George-street.

LOST.—A Certificate of British Gin. Delivery stopped. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to, COPLAND, BARNES, and CO., Pitt and Spring streets.

LOST, in Bligh-street, on Tuesday Evening last, a small Emerald and Diamond Ring. Whoever may have found and will return the same to No. 6, Bligh-street (Monteith's) will receive £1 reward. Sydney, 20th February, 1856.

LOST, between the *Empire* Office and O'Connell-street, a Gold Bracelet in shape of a snake. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to Mr. JOHN MOLITOR, 23, O'Connell-street.

LOST, between Lyons'-terrace and the Union Bank of Australia, a Bill, dated London, 28th September, 1855, at 60 days' sight, for £909 5s. 9d., accepted and due at the Bank of New South Wales 30th March, 1856. Whoever will return the same to the Union Bank of Australia will be rewarded. Sydney, 17th January, 1856.

FOUND A SKIFF.—The owner can get her by applying to Mr. ROBINSON, at the Baths, and paying expenses.

FOUND, a Spar. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Maitland Wharf.

NOTICE.—Found, on the Sydney Railway, 19th February, 9 o'clock p.m., close to the Sydney Station, a Brown Horse, branded 47 under saddle, RF near shoulder, with riding saddle and greatcoat. Unless owned and expenses paid within a week, will be sold. Apply Mr. RANDLE'S yard, Chippendale. W. DIXON. February 20th, 1856.

CAUTION.—JOSEPH COOK and CO.'s Monthly Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for New South Wales.—Under the sanction of the Railway Commissioners. The proprietors of the above Guide, deem it necessary to inform their advertisers and the public, that they have no connexion whatever, with a publication advertised to be published on the 1st March, under the title of "Bradshaw's Sydney Railway Guide."

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, as she is continually absconding from her home. JAMES WARD, Haslam Creek. February 15th, 1856.

CAUTION.—The Public are hereby cautioned against harbouring my apprentice, PATRICK AUSTEN, he having absconded from my service on Wednesday, the 20th instant. JOHN AUSTEN, wheelwright and blacksmith, Parramatta-road.

MRS. MARY WADE.—Persons are cautioned against engaging Mrs. MARY WADE, late of LENNOX'S Female Serenaders, she not having terminated her engagement with Mr. LENNOX; she played under the name of Fanny Montague.

JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Agents for the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.

JAMES MALCOLM and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, 152, George-street.

J. WESTBROOK, Boot and Shoe Importer, removed to 550, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

MR. E. W. LAYTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant and Commission Agent, 132, George-street.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, at Messrs. Eldridge and Sons, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured, 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1812), 181, George-street, near the *Empire* Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario).—Mineral teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis from 9 to 10 a.m., and advice given at any hour. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

NOTICE.—MR. J. E. SMYTH removed to 19, O'Connell-street.

MR. HARWOOD, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, has arranged the means of giving instruction in town to those unable to take lessons at his or their own residence. Apply at Mr. HURFORD'S, 76, Castlereagh-street.

W. J. MUNCE, Accountant and General Commission Agent. Office—132, George-street, opposite *Herald* Office.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 242, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

REMOVAL.—DELANY'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse, from 322 to 184, George-street, opposite Hunter-st.

TO LEND, £10,000, in sums from £100 upwards, on approved security. TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 221, George-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of Thomas Bartie, late of Rosebank, near Hinton, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, Helen Bartie, of Hinton aforesaid, widow of the above named deceased, intends to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to her. Dated this twenty-second day of February, A.D. 1856.
BRADLEY and JAMES, proctors for the said Helen Bartie, 1, Margaret-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of six dwelling houses in Yurong-street Woolloomooloo. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before Friday, the 29th instant. HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, Architects, 27, Pitt-street, February 21st, 1856.

SUN! SUN! SUN!—Venetian and Gauze Wire Window Blinds, on SALE, and made to order, by FULLER and BURNEY, 169, Pitt-street South. N.B.—The trade supplied.

THE SIGHT RELIEVED.—To those who value their sight, Brazilian pebble spectacles are highly recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of the day, being cut out of solid crystal, are as cold as ice, consequently keep the eyes beautifully cool. To be had, warranted, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames, at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, a certain Remedy for Ulcerous Sores.—Jeremiah Henderson, of Portland, Melbourne, suffered for seven years and five months with six ulcerous sores on his leg, and three on his arms, which defied every kind of treatment; although he used some of the most noted remedies for the cure of the same, both internal and external, it was without avail. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which quickly caused the wounds to have an improved appearance, and by continuing with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and has ever since enjoyed the best of health. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A PARTNER wanted in a business—well established, and with a small capital. Enquire of P. FRELL, baker, Lower George-street.

A MILLER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a fully competent Man, of good character, to take charge of a water-mill in the country. He must be able to keep the mill in good working order, and to keep all proper accounts of grinding, &c. A married man preferred. To such a person a permanent and profitable engagement would be given. Address to Mr. T. H. BARDWELL care of Mr. Henry Thompson, Camden.

A LADY wishes to give Lessons in Drawing. Address S. K., *Herald* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY desires an Engagement, as Morning Governess. Address M. C., *Herald* Office.

A LADY, residing near the Domain, is desirous of meeting with about Four Young Ladies to form a music class with her own daughter. Terms would be £2 2s. a quarter; three lessons a week each. Address G. S. W., *Herald* Office.

COOPER wanted. Apply immediately, at the office of D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf.

COALS.—Wanted, a Cargo of A. A. Co.'s best screened. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

CARRIAGE WANTED immediately, to Bathurst. Apply at the Colonial Architect's office.

ENGINEER or BOILER-FITTER.—Wanted, a competent Person, who is a thorough practical man, and capable of taking charge and keeping in order the entire machinery of a steam mill. To a first-rate hand liberal wages will be given. References as to competency will be required. Address Box 43, Post Office, Sydney.

GOVERNESS Wanted, to teach the usual branches of an English Education, with Music and Singing. Apply to WAUGH and COX, 111, George-street.

GOAT wanted, in full milk. Address GOAT, *Herald* Office.

HORSE and DRAY.—Wanted to Purchase, ready for work. State price and particulars, M.D., *Herald* Office.

HONEY.—Wanted, a quantity of Honey. Apply J. E. RUTHERFORD, chemist, &c., 471, George-street.

HORSE WANTED, for Gig and Saddle, 15 hands high, sound, free from vice, and accustomed to town. Trial required. Apply at 230, Liverpool-street, between five and six p.m.

LEGAL.—Advertiser, having home as well as colonial acquired experience, wishes a Situation in a Solicitor's Office. Address box No. 101, Post-office.

MEDICAL.—A competent Assistant is open to an Engagement. Address F. A., 31, York-street.

REQUIRED, at the General Post Office Hotel, York-street, Waiter, Cook, Barmaid. References indispensable.

SERVANT.—A Lady parting with a honest, civil, and useful Servant, wishes to recommend her to a small and quiet family. Address B. W., *Herald* Office.

TO PASTRY-COOKS.—Wanted, a Situation in the above trade, by a Young Man. Apply by letter, A. B. 44, Post Office, Parramatta.

TO RETAIL DRAPERS.—Wanted, an efficient Man, competent to take the lead in a large retail house. To a thorough man of business, energetic, and thoroughly able for the berth, a salary of from £300 to £400 per annum will be given. Application to be made to Mr. COUSINS, at Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett's, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—A Single Man wants a situation as Assistant in a Draper's Establishment, to make himself generally useful. Applications directed to H., Pyrmont Post Office, stating terms, will meet with due attention.

TO DRAPERS' Assistants. Wanted Two experienced Men. Apply PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-st.

TUTOR WANTED, in a gentleman's family about 60 miles from Sydney. The highest references required. Apply on SATURDAY next, between the hours of 10 and 12, at the shop of Messrs. WAUGH and COX, booksellers, George-street.

TO LABOURERS.—Wanted, a few Labourers. Apply at the Argyle Stores, Argyle-street.

TO TALLOW CHANDLERS and Soap Manufacturers.—Wanted by a young man in the above line, willing to make himself generally useful. Direct to A. G. W., Mr. Bath, Saint John's Tavern, Bridge-street, George-street.

TEAM wanted, for conveyance of one ton loading to Binnalong. THACKER and CO., George-street.

WANTED, by a Lady living in a country town, a short distance from Sydney, a middle aged person, who would assist a servant in General Housework and attend in a sick room, being capable of taking charge of an infant. Respectable references required. Apply Mrs. THOMAS ILLIDGE, Clarence House, opposite Haymarket, Sydney.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. HOGG, Palmer-street, opposite the Berwick Castle.

WANTED immediately, a first-rate Coach Body-maker. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Repository and Manufactory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a first-rate general Saddle and Harness Maker, respectable, sober, and of good address, capable of taking the management of shop in absence of the employer; liberal salary. Apply to Mr. THOMPSON, Saddler, George-street South.

WANTED a Female Servant, who can undertake plain cooking. Apply 70, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, THIS DAY, at W. B. HAIGH'S new Offices, 2, Pitt-street: a Farm Overseer, married or single; Married Couples as Farm or Indoor Servants; Married Men whose services only are required; six Shepherds, Lads accustomed to Horses, Horse-breakers, Cooks, Gardeners, Laundresses, General Servant, a good Carpenter, Light Porters, Farming Men, and Labourers. Apply early to W. B. HAIGH, labour and commission agent, stock and share broker, facing the Union Bank. Registration fee optional.

WANTED, a plain Paperhanger. Apply at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, Stockmen, to proceed to Twofold Bay (three experienced hands); light weights preferred. Also, a good Horse Driver. Apply at Phœnix Wharf from 10 a.m.

WANTED, a Man to work in the Stores. Apply TRICKETT and DOUGLASS, 493, George-street.

WANTED a respectable Girl to nurse a baby. Apply to Mrs. KINGSTON, No. 1, Edward-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, Junior Hand for the Drapery Trade; good salary will be given. Apply to THOMAS GROGAN, George-street South.

WANTED, a Man to deliver meat; also, a Carter. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Young Girl, about 16 years of age. Apply at 281, George-street South.

WANTED, a Wetnurse. Apply at the Royal Hotel, after 3 o'clock p.m.

WANTED, a Female Cook; also, a Nursemaid, accustomed to children. Mrs. J. MARKS, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Woman, as General Servant and competent to Cook. Apply to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, a Furnished Bed and Sitting Room, with Partial Board, within ten minutes' walk from the Post Office. Address R. I. R., Box 165, Post Office.

WANTED, a competent Cook and Laundress, for a small family. References as to character indispensable. Apply at 23, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a smart Boy, to cut up and carry out. Apply G. POTTER, butcher, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, at the Kent Brewery, a Blacksmith, who thoroughly understands shoeing horses. Application to Mr. HILDER, before 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. CHAVASSE, No. 10 Upper Fort-street.

WANTED to remind Gentlemen, Settlers, Government or other Contractors, Farmers, &c. &c., that the undersigned continues to supply farm labourers, bullock drivers, shepherds, stockmen, hutkeepers, married couples, brickmakers, gardeners, and garden labourers, rough carpenters, sawyers, and female cooks and general servants, on the shortest notice, at current rates. OLIVER STAINES, British and Foreign Labour Market, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant, for the country. JAMES GARLAND, Queen's Place.

WANTED, two Farm Labourers. Address Mr. P. LYNCH, Market-street West.

WANTED, a respectable Female Servant. Wages liberal, 137, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Lad not exceeding fifteen years of age. Apply PERRIER'S Club, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active Lad, to look after a horse and as Messenger. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply at the Commercial Hotel, Sussex-street.

WANTED, four or six Men for roofing an iron store, at Macnamara's Wharf. Apply on the Wharf.

WANTED a Stockman and a Horsebreaker; must have good testimonials. Also, a good General Farm Servant, and two Married Couples, for the interior. Apply at 300, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

WANTED a Horse Driver, to take a team up the country. Apply at Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED, THIS DAY, 4 Married Couples, without incumbrance; 2 Bullock Drivers, 4 Shepherds, 3 Farm Servants, to plough, &c.; Barmaid, General Servants for town and country, 1 Nursemaid, 1 Dressmaker, to work by the day; 2 Female Cooks, 2 Laundresses. Respectable persons, with good characters, may engage for the above. GLUE'S Registry Office, 55, Pitt-street.

WANTED immediately, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, a Cottage, furnished or partly furnished. Apply by letter to W. W., General Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as General House Servant. Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Circular Sawyer, a good hand. Apply THIS MORNING, to JOHN SCOTT and CO., Wharf, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply to H. SMITH, saddler, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Working Man of good character, who can manage a horse and dray, at the tanyard, 67, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a Strong Man to clear Land. Apply to G. BAKER, opposite Mort's, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress; also, a Man Servant, who can wait at table. Apply Mrs. S. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, ELIZA MILLS to call at 192, George-street.

WANTED A PIANOFORTE TUNER—One that understands Organ Building preferred. Enquire at MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

WANTED—A steady active Man, one who understands salting meat. Apply to DAVID SCOTLAND, Margaret Place.

WANTED, in the Office of the undersigned, an Engrossing Clerk, and a respectable Youth. TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 221, George-street.

WANTED, to proceed to Lane Cove, Three Draymen; they must be used to timber. Liberal wages will be given to men qualified for the work.—Apply to JOHN BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf.

WANTED, Apprentices to the Dressmaking.—Enquire at Mrs. M'KEOWN'S, 246, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a Situation as Needlewoman, or take the charge of a young family, or attend on an invalid. Address G. H., Mrs. Salmon, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a steady Man, as Yard-man. Apply at the Railway Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork-butcher, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Man to manage a Horse and Cart about town. H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, an Agricultural Overseer, who can produce unexceptionable testimonials as to character and abilities. Apply by letter, to W G. MATHEWS, at the office of Alexander Berry, Esq., M.C., 25, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by an elderly Man, a situation as Messenger or Night Watchman; can produce testimonials for sobriety and honesty. Address J. K., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Cottage of two or three rooms, within a convenient distance of Box 101, Post-office.

WANTED to Rent a Cottage containing about six rooms, centrally situated; with stabling attached would be preferred. Apply to M. MOSES, 21, Bridge-street.

WANTED to RENT or PURCHASE, a Cottage at the Clarence River. Address O., *Herald* Office.

APARTMENTS for Families or Single Gentlemen, 3, Young's-buildings, Cumberland-street.

A FURNISHED Bedroom to LET, with or without board. Apply at 88, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

A RARE CHANCE.—A certain fortune to be realised by a man of business habits.—To LET, that commodious Shop and Premises, opposite the White Horse Tavern, Newtown, lately in the occupation of Mr. Deane, grocer and general storekeeper. This is an opportunity rarely to be met with. For particulars apply to F. LAVERS, Newtown-road.

APARTMENTS, at Miss ONGE'S, for families and single gentlemen. Wentworth House, opposite St. Philip's Church.

A STONE COTTAGE in Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, with yard and good well. Apply to COPLAND, BARNES, and CO., corner of New Pitt and Spring streets.

A GOOD Family Hotel to LET, in Parramatta; rent moderate. Apply to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-st.

A STABLE and Coachhouse to LET, at Mr. LANDOY'S, 381, George-street South, entrance by gateway.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. M'LEAN'S, 97, Cumberland-street North. Terms £1 2s. per week.

BOARD and Residence for gentlemen. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Elizabeth-street (late Read's Bazaar), opposite Racecourse.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 42, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Terms, 25s. per week.

BALMAIN.—"Mount Shamrock" will be vacated, and to LET, from the 1st March. ROBERT BLAKE, Blake Vale.

COTTAGE TO LET, No. 9, Stanley-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; coach-house and stable; a large enclosed yard, and every convenience. It is in a dry and healthy situation, not far from the Racecourse,—just the thing for a medical or scientific man, or parties on the look-out for a quiet home. Rent moderate. Apply to M. GUEST, 79, Crown-street.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS in a first-class House in Sydney.—A Lady and Gentleman can be accommodated in a private family, upon very moderate terms. Address Box 172, Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the Country to Let. Apply to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

HOUSE and SHOP TO LET, with six rooms, kitchen, and cellar, situated in Argyle-street, Miller's Point. Rent moderate, enquire on the premises, or at 46, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

NORTH SHORE, within three minutes' walk of the Steam Ferry.—One or two Gentlemen can be received into a private family, where there are no children. Separate bedrooms, commanding a delightful view of the Harbour. Apply by letter, A. B. C., *Herald* Office.

NOTICE to SINGLE GENTLEMEN at BANKS, and OFFICES, &c.—Superior Board and Residence, only 25s. per week. Applications received at Mr. BAKER'S, auctioneer and appraiser, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's.

NEWTOWN.—Cottage to LET; rent 10s. per week. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, opposite Cemetery.

PERSONS requiring a Change of Air may be accommodated in a private family, a few miles from Sydney, where sea-bathing may be obtained. For cards of address apply at the Tract Depository, corner of Pitt and King streets.

STORES, WHARF, and Dwelling, Moreton Bay, —TO LET, or for SALE, those commodious and convenient Stores, and sufferance wharf, lately occupied by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., and next to the wharves of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. Towns and Co., together with handsome residence, &c. Apply to Mr. A. J. HOCKINGS Brisbane, or to Messrs. T. S. MORT and Co. Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the First floor of their Stores in New Pitt-street (near the Circular Quay), to LET. Size 80 feet by 25 feet, with entire use of winch, chain, &c. THOMPSON and CAPORN.

TO LET, a good Blacksmith Shop, in a first-rate situation, with new bellows, vyce, and anvil; rent moderate. Inquire at the White ——, Newtown.

TO LET, a large Family Residence, six rooms, kitchen, store, and servants' room, stabling, &c.; water laid on; will be vacated by Gilbert Wright, Esq., on 20th March. Apply No. 15, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a delightful Residence, at Glebe Point, commanding a view of Johnston's Bay, Balmain, North Shore, &c. The house contains drawing, dining, and four bed rooms, kitchen, pantry, store, and good cellarage, with coach-house, two-stall stable, harness room, &c. There is a good well of water, and a capital garden, extending to the water's edge, with boat pier, &c. For terms apply to Mr. A. LENEHAN, 60, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in the most healthy part of Surry Hills, a House, containing five rooms, with large yard attached. Rent moderate. Apply to VICKERY, BROTHERS, No. 8, Barrack-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street South, Two Houses; one containing nine rooms, with stabling, coach-house, kitchen with room above, shed and large store in the rear,—gas laid on to the house; the other contains six rooms, with kitchen and servants' room; water laid to both houses. The above houses are adjoining each other, and can be let separately or together. The two are admirably adapted for a Family Hotel, containing every accommodation, with the farther advantage of being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city. For further particulars apply on the premises, 161, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, in Alma-terrace, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, the house No. 51, containing eight rooms, with hall, balcony, and large yard, with water. It is newly papered and painted — situation healthy, neighbourhood respectable, and within a short distance of the Post Office. Apply to C. G. REID, No. 47, Alma-terrace, or to Mrs. PRICE, No. 4, Goulburn-street.

TO LET, Prospect House, at Waverley (late the residence of the Rev. T. Donkin), beautifully situated, with a view of the ocean, harbour, city, and suburbs of Sydney unsurpassed. The house contains nine rooms; there are also stable and coach house, large garden, and plenty of water, and the use of a grass paddock if required. Apply to JOSEPH VICKERY, at Waverley; or at 210, George-street.

TO LET or SELL, a seven-room Stone Cottage, two and a half miles from Sydney, on the Cadger-road, near Waverley, with stable, well of water, and garden ground. Apply to JOSEPH VICKERY, at Waverley; or at 210, George-st.

TO LET—first-rate situation for business—a Shop in Market-street, next to the Old City Theatre. Rent moderate. Apply to T. BYRNE, Market-street, or 382, George-street.

TO LET, a Six-roomed Verandah House, with large cellar, and water laid on, suitable for a lodging house, situated in Gloucester-street, next to the Ship Inn. Apply to Mr. G. BAINBRIDGE, 51½ Cumberland-street.

TO LET, a good Blacksmith's Shop, in a first-rate situation, with new bellows, vyce, and anvil; rent moderate. Inquire at the White Horse, Newtown.

TO LET, a Four-roomed Cottage, near Milsom's Point, North Shore. Apply to WM. LOCKIE, on the premises.

TO LET with immediate possession, the Sydney Auction Mart, 184, George-street—one of the best business situations in Sydney. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, to Mr. JOHN MORRIS, 293, George-street, and Mr. NESBITT, grocer, King-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street South, a Cottage containing seven rooms, with kitchen, coach-house, and stable adjoining. Apply to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, agent, 12, King-street East.

TO LET, a first-rate Public House, situated at the corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets, and known as the Sir Walter Scott Inn. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, THOMAS M'KALL.

TO LET an excellent Family House, in William-street, Woolloomooloo, recently occupied by C F. Priddle, Esq. For particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, First-class Stores in Wynyard-street, containing three floors and dry cellar, each 60 feet deep by 20 feet wide. Private entrance, and access to each floor separate if required. Apply to Mr. E. SALAMON, auctioneer, next door.

TO LET, in Downshire-terrace, Palmer-street, a neat verandah House, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and large yard. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, No. 169, Palmer-street, near the South Head Road.

TO LET, the oldest established Hay and Corn Store in the colony, on easy terms. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a Shop, in King-street, opposite to Messrs. Hill and Son, with Fittings all complete, ready for business. Apply to T. BYRNE, 41, King-street.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a Four-roomed Cottage; good yard, and water, 119, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a House of seven rooms, with good yard. Apply to Mrs. DALGARNO'S, 28, Kent-street North.

TO LET AT ST. LEONARD'S.—Cottage and Grounds near the Church, now in the occupation of John Lindsay, Esq., to be let on lease for either two or three years. Possession will be given about 8th March. For permission to view, apply on the premises, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf. February 4th, 1856.

TO LET, the House, No. 21, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. The house is pleasantly situated, being near the bay, and consists of five rooms and detached kitchen, with yard, and never-failing supply of good water. Apply at the Sydney Foundry, or to Mr. MATHEWS, at the adjoining house.

TO STABLE and COW KEEPERS, Buyers of Stock, or Salesmen for the Sydney Markets.—To be LET, on the Newington Estate, near Parramatta, as may be there agreed on the run of about 500 acres of bush-land, partially cleared and well watered, surrounded by sound three-rail fences, together with the use of a new drafting stockyard next the Lodge on the Parramatta Road. Adjoining the stockyard is a large paddock, nearly completed, which can also be subdivided into smaller paddocks to facilitate drafting. This run is capable of carrying about 60 head of stock the year round, and any quantity for shorter periods, and will be found of great utility to stable or cow keepers, or persons sending large droves of stock down the road wishing to rest them a few days before going into the Sydney markets. Terms liberal. Newington, February 15th, 1856.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the Shop and Premises situated on the east side of Pitt-street, between Market and King streets, known as the Bee Hive, and now in the occupation of Mr. James Brady. Apply at No. 4, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, the valuable estate of Liddleton, adjoining the rapidly improving town of Hartley, on the Bathurst-road. The estate comprises 2500 acres of good land, well watered by the Cox River, and formerly known as the residence of John Maxwell, Esq. The improvements consist of a six-roomed Cottage, with requisite Offices, Woolshed, Brick Overseer's Residence and Store, first-class six-stalled Stable, Orchard, Kitchen-garden, cultivation Paddocks, Horse-Paddocks, &c., &c., and altogether fit for the residence of a gentleman's family. Any eligible party applying to rent or purchase will be liberally treated with on application to SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street, Sydney; or to THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Esk Bank, Bowenfells, near Hartley.

TO LET, Three or Four Rooms in a commodious house, situated a few miles from Sydney, having steam communication. Address R. S., *Herald* Office.

TO LET, a House, containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c., now in the occupation of Mrs. Stitt, situate at the corner of Short and Bourke streets, Surry Hills, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Dodd, Edgeworth-place. Application to be made to Mrs. DODD; or to, I. O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

TO LET, a comfortable House in Stanley-street, near Dr. Ross'. Rent, £2 per week. Apply to Mr. THRELKELD, City Mart, George-street.

TO BAKERS.—New Oven and Premises, well fitted up, to LET, 83, Stanley-street; rent moderate.

VACANT.—A handsome large Bedroom, with Board, Astor House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WATERSIDE RESIDENCE, within an easy distance of Sydney.—To LET, a Five-roomed stone House, with kitchen and out-offices, situate on the Parramatta River (opposite Cockatoo Island, and close to the entrance to Lane Cove), an easy fifteen minutes' pull from Sydney. Also, a Four-roomed Cottage adjoining.
☞ The two together have about ten acres of ground attached to them, a good part of which is under cultivation. They will be let together or separately. Possession to be given on the 1st of March.
N.B.—The Parramatta steamers call at a place convenient to the above.
For particulars apply to Mr. TWENTYMAN, at the auction rooms of Bishworth and Co., No. 218, George-street.

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. PLUNKETT'S WARD COMMITTEES.

GIPPS WARD.

P. Hogan
Owen J. Carraher
Thomas Ryan
W. S. Moutry
John Davis
E. K. Silvester
Michael Hussey
T. Shounsey
J. Shounsey
Thomas Galbraith
Patrick Freehill
James O'Neill
Daniel Tierney
Thomas Rodgers
James Conran
Dr. Mackellar
Daniel Dwyer
John Crowe
John Macnamara (Wharf)
James Casey
Henry Byrnes
Lawrence Corcoran
John Cuthbert
Thomas Moloney
Frederick Ross
Thomas Lynch
John Needham
Richard Wild.

With power to add to their number.
P. HOGAN, Hon. Secretary.

BRISBANE WARD.

P. Gouin
W. H. Huskinson
J. Cavanagh
M. Charlton
S. Croft
M. Moss
P. Doyle
M. Hayes
J. Gillick
J. Hassatt
J. Ryan
P. Lynch
J. Mulholland
W. H. Aldis
J. Ward
H. Nowland
B. Mahon
M. O'Neil
U. O'Neil
J. O'Neil
W. Armstrong
James Smith
W. Brown
P. Smith
H. J. Cohen
S. J. Cohen

With power to add to their number.
JOHN GILLICK, Hon. Secretary.

COOK WARD.

James Husband
John Thorpe Freet
John Murphy
John Grant, M.D.
Charles E. Langley
Arthur Poulton
John Molony
Benjamin C. Bradshaw
William H. Galbraith
Richard Creagh
James O'Neil
James Tighe, jun.
John O'Hehir
James Taylor
Denis Guerin
William Craig
Joseph Carter
William J. Powell
William Chalk
Michael H. Landy
Edward Gallagher
John Barlow
John O'Liffe
H. Dobson
Felix More

With power to add to their number.
RICHARD CREAGH, Hon. Secretary.

PHILLIP WARD.

Edward Cunningham
Joseph Hock
John P. Barree
Thomas Quigly
Richard Brown
Morris O'Neil
Luke Ryan
Cavin Byrnes
John Madden
Thomas Quesley
Patrick Daly
Philip Walsh
John Berne
Henry Harris
Thomas O'Neil
Cormick Smith
Thomas M'Quire
William Coman
William Roach
Michael Dallahunty
Benjamin Greenl
Cornelius Moran
William Costelo
Thomas Molloy
Thomas Clune
Michael M'Maneman
John Doran
Thomas Staunton
John J. Curran
William Roach
Hugh White
William Coleman
Patrick Mooney
John Mooney
William M'Guckin
J. Horsey
William Rutledge
John Mealy
Patrick O'Heir
Richard Cullen
Patrick Cormera
Peter Hughes
Michael M'Namarah
Thomas Grogan
Francis Timmins
John Sproule

With power to add to their number.
HENRY HYNDES, Hon. Secretary.

PYRMONT BRANCH.

John M'Carthy
A. D. Murphy
John Carr
John Agnew
John Hadfield, secretary
William Astor
Peter Hutton
George Dewer
David Morris
Thomas Brady
Philip Holdsworth
William Taylor
Thomas Healy
H. Davis
Matthew Byrne
Silvester Warburton
—. Allen

With power to add to their number.

BOURKE WARD.

Daniel Egan, M.L.C.
L. Farrell
A. Collins
E. McEncroe
John Falk
James Meyerfeld
C. Cullen
Robert Willis
Thomas Collier
J. Pillet
L. Moss
William Sharp
J. Clinton
J. Curtis
Robert Smith
J. Wells
H. Wilson
J. Row
E. Row
M. Mullarey
Peter Hoffman
D. Lynch
Henry Kysar
Charles Bath
Henry Lubeck
G. Pike
Michael J. Russell
J. Hughes
J. Turner
H. Solomon
S. Davis
Stephen Mullarkey
J. Lasham
H. C. Jarvis
David Creaton
Lewis Mahon
Ed. O'Connor
G. Allen
J. Bennett
Dr. Lascus
H. Bachfield
H. J. Seaton
F. Barkhausen
T. Cohen
Edwin Beckman
John Corcoran
C. Bowler
F. W. Perry
P. M. O'Connor
D. W. Donovan
W. Harey
James O'Dwyer
A. Beiker
W. C. Murphy
Thomas Severn
— Schilsky
Elias Moses
J. Cox

With power to add to their number.
P. M. O'CONNOR, Honorary Secretary.

MACQUARIE WARD.

John Arkins
Thos. Moore
Thos. Broughton
Alfred Fairfax
Chas. H. Haigh
David Peden
Patrick Fox
Timothy Maher
Richard Coveny
John Hughes
Thos. Hughes
John P. Egan
Thos. M'Keown
John Keane
John Pearson
Patrick Mullins
Wm. Bestwick
Jeremiah Canty
J. Curren
James Brady
J. H. Scrutton
Wm. Colles
D. W. Clarkson
Martin Morrison
James Black
James Glissan
James Cosgrove
Wm. Bowers
Peter Quirk
Nicholas Walshe
R. Murphy
John Smith
Morgan Hughes
Eugene Flynn
Wm. Brady
Jeremiah Moore
Denis M'Encroe
Wm. Dolman
Andrew Lenehan
Michael Darcy
Richard Cullen
J. Jones
S. Nathan
George Martyn

With power to add to their number.
JAMES GLISSAN, Hon. Sec.

Any gentlemen whose names have been omitted from the various Committees, can have their names inserted on application to the Secretaries.

R. S. ROSS, J. HART, } Honorary Secretaries.
RICHARD CREAGH, Acting Sec., Central Committee.

MR. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—COOK WARD BRANCH COMMITTEE:—

Francis Callaghan
John Lovett
James O'Neil
John Arkins, J.P.
Charles Pitt
Joseph Ratcliff
Michael Riley
L. Keogh
Samuel Nesbitt
Mw. Flynn
Michael Carroll
W. Seton
M. Talty
W. Dalzil
John Toohey
Wm. Galvin
James Ward
James Mahony
Michael Maher
John Brown
John Donald
Matthew Lacey
Cornelius Reilly
John Hayes
Patrick Carey
P. Larkin
John Brown
Thomas Grogan
James Gilroy
John Doherty
John Shearer
John O'Neil
James Smith
D. Robinson
James Butler
Peter Murphy
John Shearer, junior
Robert Small
Edward Stephens
G. O'Brien
James Byrne
T. M. Worthington
Peter Punch
John O'Brien
Michael Shea
John Hourigan.

FRANCIS CALLAGHAN, Hon. Sec., Royal Yacht Hotel.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., of SYDNEY.—Sir,—We, the residents of Liverpool, and electors of the Boroughs of Cumberland, having heard your political opinions, in public meeting assembled, being satisfied with the sentiments to which you then gave expression, request you to allow yourself to be placed in nomination as our representative in the new Parliament, feeling perfectly satisfied that the interests of this important portion of the colony cannot be confided to better hands; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

C. H. Bayley, J.P.
J. H. Atkinson
A. T. Faunce, J.P.
Ernest Goertz
H. B. Beresford
P. H. Mulholland
J. B. Watson, J.P.
Richard Bretherton
David Armstrong
W. H. Elger
Alfred Wilson
John Trott
James Bowles
Robert Miller
George Girling
James Bence
Benjamin G. Salmon
John Graney
William Hatton
James May
Peter Mantor
Wm. Barrett
J. T. Taylor
C. M. S. Browne
John C. Browe
Joseph Wearne
Stephen Whiteman
Hiram Quin.

REPLY.

C. H. Bayley, Esq., J.P., J. B. Watson, Esq., J.P., A. T. Faunce, Esq., J.P., J. H. Atkinson, Esq., H. B. Beresford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me in the requisition which I have this day received; it will be unnecessary for me in reply to enter upon an exposition of my political sentiments, having already addressed you. Of this you may rest assured, in the event of my being returned as your member, that my time, and whatever abilities I may possess, shall be devoted, not only to the interests of your district and the Cumberland Boroughs, but the colony in general.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

Sydney, February 11, 1856.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 1st of March next, at noon, from persons willing to furnish the Military and Naval Services at Sydney with the undermentioned, during twelve calendar months, commencing from 1st April next, viz.:—

1. Military ration and convict ration, scale No. 1, for commissariat convict labourers
2. Forage ration
3. Coals, including delivery in detail
4. Hospital supplies
5. Naval supplies, including candles and oil for both services
6. Milk for hospital
7. Birch brooms for Ordnance Department.

The conditions and details of the several articles composing the above rations, &c., will be inserted in the printed form of tender which can be obtained at this office. Separate tenders may be made for any of the above services, or one tender for the whole of the supplies of every description. Two unexceptionable securities will be required for the due and faithful performance of the contract, whose signature must be attached to the tender, and they will be bound, with the contractor, in a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of £3000.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Supplies for 1856."

Any further information can be obtained at this office.

JOHN E. PRICE, D.A.C.G.

Commissariat, New South Wales, Sydney, 12th February, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.—Gentlemen,—I have been strongly urged by many friendly electors to issue an address at once and declare myself a candidate for your suffrages, without waiting for the requisition to me which, I am informed, is in course of signature. I am induced to comply with that request from the knowledge that by so doing I shall be meeting the expressed wishes of many esteemed friends amongst you, who desire that I should represent you in the Legislative Assembly.

Those of you who have paid attention to the proceedings of the present Council will have formed, by the past, your opinion of the principles likely to govern my future political life; but as the sphere of action will be much enlarged to the members of the new Parliament, and the power conferred by the electors will be of much higher consequence to the country, it is due to you that I should make you more fully acquainted with my views on the chief subjects which must occupy the attention of the new Legislature.

The requirement of the Colony that presses most upon all interests is the means of regular and expeditious communication with the interior. To secure the necessary facilities for the transmission of produce of all kinds to Sydney, and for enabling us in return to send up the required supplies, I would advocate a cheap but substantial system of railways, as far as such system can be carried out against the opposing obstacles of the country, in connection with tramways, and common roads under an efficient management. Although I am an advocate for railways of the best and most solid construction, and their completion within the shortest possible period, at the same time, I am impressed with the necessity for constant and vigilant care not to increase the public debt too rapidly for such a purpose. In a young country like this, the wisest policy would be to provide for great national improvements of this character by the sale and lease of the public lands, within certain distances of the trunk lines, which, of course, would be increased in value by these penetrating lines of communication. It would be a fatal error to overload the colony with a premature national debt by any attempt to force its material progress beyond its capabilities.

Our coast and river communication ought to engage the serious attention of colonial legislators. Rivers like the Hunter, Brisbane, and Shoalhaven, under a proper scientific and well-digested system, might be made navigable with the greatest safety, and be the means of incalculably increasing the importance of the districts through which they flow. In carrying out these improvements, however, I am opposed to the imposition of harassing tonnage, light, and pilot dues, which would be unjust in principle and inexpedient in their operation on the public interests. Harbour and light dues, if they ought to exist at all, should be exceedingly moderate, and, to keep them so, I consider it would be acting upon a sound principle to apply the proceeds arising from the public land, in meeting, partly, if not entirely, the cost of important harbour and river improvements—public works which may be properly classed with railways in their general utility.

I agree with those who think all local improvements, strictly so called, ought to be entrusted to the management of local municipal bodies; and, if elected to the new Parliament, I shall use my utmost exertions to obtain a comprehensive measure of self-government for our inland towns.

The land question, whether viewed in its immediate relations,—fiscally and socially,—or in its political bearing on the progress of the country, is one of equal importance and difficulty. If encountered with firmness, and in a spirit of equity, I think, however, it can be settled to the satisfaction of all, and without inflicting injury on any, whose present interests are involved, and so as greatly to accelerate the general advancement. The minimum price of land should be considerably lowered; the legal process of transfer should be rendered cheap and expeditious; and every facility consistent with the general interest of society should be afforded to the more provident and enterprising among the labouring class to settle upon the immense tracts of agricultural land rendered by nature easily accessible to industry, but kept by our present regulations, utterly unproductive. The fallacy which, either from ignorance or interested motives, was sought to be enforced, that New South Wales is not to a large extent capable of agricultural occupation, has now been thoroughly exploded by experience; and the new Parliament, as they will have the opportunity, will also, it is to be hoped, be sustained in the enlightened purpose, to give rapid and full development to the colony's natural capabilities.

I am fully alive to the importance of promoting immigration from the mother country, in which constant attention should be paid equally to the character of the persons introduced and the continuousness and regularity of the supply, so as to meet the wants of the colony, without creating disappointment to the immigrants. But I am convinced that a just management of our public lands, with a due regard to all the interests of the colony, would offer inducements for a large voluntary immigration of the most valuable description of persons from all parts of the world.

I am an advocate for such reforms in our judicial system as shall give speedy and cheap justice to every man seeking a remedy at law.

The management of the criminals of a free country is a subject which of late years has much occupied the attention of the first minds among statesmen and philanthropists, and, should I be elected to the Legislative Assembly, I shall regard with great interest any measures calculated to make our prisons self-supporting and reformatory.

In religious matters, I am in favour of the voluntary system in all parts where the population is sufficiently numerous to support the clergy, but in the more thinly populated districts, I should wish to see the voluntary contributions of the people aided by some system of endowments. This is a subject on which I am aware opinions widely differ, but it is one that demands immediate attention. Whatever plan may be adopted, I feel confident that in this community so instinct with the spirit of charity and justice, no member of the clergy would have cause of complaint if his congregation were fairly charged with the responsibility of providing for his support.

I am decidedly in favour of the national system of education. As an Australian, I regard the splendid institution of the University of Sydney with a feeling of pride, and I look forward to the most gratifying results of its teaching in the educated intellect of my country. The colleges beginning to spring up around this great institution, also redound to the honour of the colony, but, as a preparatory course of superior instruction is necessary for our youth, in order that the benefits of these higher institutions may be enjoyed by all classes, I would advocate the establishment of public grammar schools in our principal towns. I hope to see the means of education extended on a basis so broad and liberal, that the poorest man's child, if he possess talent and the necessary application, may have the opportunity of taking the first honours in our University.

I feel sanguine that our new Constitution will prove a great blessing to the colony, notwithstanding its acknowledged defects. Public opinion will call for its early revision. I am an advocate for the elective principle as the basis of the Upper House, and I think the Assembly would more effectively represent the country, if personal influence were rendered less directly operative in its deliberations by a considerable increase of its members.

The Electoral System of the colony, in my opinion, demands reconstruction, and, in any such change, I should advocate the apportionment of the representation with an equal regard to property and population.

Whilst I have had a seat in the Legislature I have been a steady advocate for economy in the public expenditure, though I hope I have not been insensible of the danger of carrying this point too far, and thus impairing the efficiency of the departments.

Under the new order of things, I hope ability and the claims of long service alone will be considered, in filling situations in the public offices—a principle which, by assuring to all the recognition of merit, would attract men of talent to government employment, as a safe field for their exertions and an honourable distinction.

It is now very generally admitted that the existence of political parties is necessary to carrying on free representative government. It seems to me that the English distinctions of party cannot be re-produced with us, for all those distinctions grew out of circumstances peculiar to England. Identity of interest will act upon superior intelligence more powerfully than the deductions of theory; and I cannot but think that any party likely to work out a liberal policy for Australia must be composed of her native sons and men who, by long residence in the country, are interwoven as it were, with her earliest national developments. At all events I beg to be permitted to caution the constituencies against entrusting their liberties to the mere "birds of passage," who may seek in Parliament, so long as it may suit their personal convenience, to gratify their personal ambition, but who, when they acquire wealth amongst us, will leave our shores to spend it in other countries.

The position of a representative is one of great honour, but also of great labour and responsibility, and, to be properly prized by a conscientious man, it must be possessed as the result of the free choice of the constituency. I trust my motives will be correctly understood, if I refrain from any personal solicitation of your votes, merely adding that I shall be happy to enter into any further explanation of my principles, whenever I may be called upon to do so.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
DANIEL COOPER.

Sydney, January 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS AND GWYDIR.—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the Legislative Assembly of the new Parliament, to which you are entitled to return two members.

I cannot but plead guilty to numerous deficiencies as your representative hitherto, for the duties of a representative rightly estimated demand the highest qualifications natural and acquired. Nevertheless, I can say with a clear conscience that I have been most anxious to fulfil the trust you reposed in me; and that I might do so to the best of my ability, I have, with the exception of six weeks during the late protracted session of the Council, most assiduously attended in my place, and oftener recorded my vote than perhaps any other member.

Some of my votes, I am aware, are not approved of by you all, and particularly the vote in reference to the extension of Circuit Courts to the interior.

No one is more desirous than I am to see the Circuits of the Supreme Court extended to, or County Courts established in, all those townships of the interior where a sufficiently numerous jury panel can be formed; and should I be elected, my most hearty cooperation shall be given to mature the best measure for that purpose; but heretofore it was not possible for any representative member, who regarded constitutional principles more than mere local considerations, to vote for such extension, and thereby countenance the supplementing of the Schedules by which a large portion of the public revenue was withheld from the control of the Council, notwithstanding its most solemn protests.

This hindrance to so many good measures being now happily removed under the new Constitution, I can pledge myself to use the most unwearying exertions to obtain for Tamworth a Circuit or County Court, and those other privileges and advantages to which its importance entitles it.

It must not however be forgotten that, while the right to elect the representative belongs to the constituency, the duty of never hesitating to prefer the interests of the colony generally to those of his own constituents, should they ever unfortunately clash, belongs to the representative.

To the new Constitution Bill I gave my support, believing it to be a measure of freedom suitable to the present circumstances of the colony; and I still think that, under the auspices of responsible Government, the Legislative Council constructed on the nominative principle will work more harmoniously with the Assembly than if both were elective. Should my expectations not be realised, and should the principle of two Elective Chambers, as adopted in the neighbouring colonies, be found to give a freer and more beneficial action to the popular will, you may rest assured that I shall vote for the necessary change in our Constitution.

It is held as a political certainty, alike by those who dread and by those who welcome its progress, that sooner or later the principle of democracy must triumph. I accept the belief; and shall devote myself, whether in a private or public capacity, to prepare the country for its advent, by doing what in me lies to place the blessings of religion and education within the reach of all; and in furtherance of this object, I shall give my cordial adhesion to that party in the State which makes a religious education for the whole people the most prominent feature in its policy.

To promote the habit of self-government, I shall advocate any comprehensive measure for establishing municipal institutions throughout the colony; and as I have never ceased to regret voting, in deference to a temporary public feeling, for the abolition of the Corporation of the City of Sydney, I hope to be called upon during the first session of Parliament to assist in reconstructing it on a sounder basis.

Although I look upon the pastoral interest as of vital importance to the colony, and believe that any discouragement offered to it will re-act most injuriously upon all other interests, I would not demand for it any exclusive privileges, nor permit it, should such be its tendency, to retard the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

These three pursuits, however, are not only not necessarily antagonistic, but are eminently dependent one on the other. In the mining districts the farmer and the grazier hope to find those large bodies of consumers, which in older countries are found in manufacturing communities.

With the hope of having an opportunity of personally addressing you previous to the election, I postpone a further elucidation of my political opinions until then.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
A. MORRIS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF LACHLAN AND LOWER DARLING.—Gentlemen,—I beg again to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

As so short a time has elapsed since I last laid before you an exposition of my political opinions, I should not now have trespassed upon your attention, but for the fact that in the interval a very considerable number of names has been added to the roll of those who then returned me in so triumphant a manner.

Respecting then that matter which now forms the gist of every political address—the New Constitution—I stated to you before that approving generally of its principles, I was prepared to give it a fair trial. I have since seen no reason to alter my views on this head, but as a matter of course, should it, when properly tested, be found in any point defective, I shall be ready, as a man of common sense, to lend my aid to correct such error: it is but right, however, for me here to say that in one especial particular it is utterly impossible that I can ever consent to any alteration or modification, and that is, the proposed distribution of the representation. Gentlemen,—there is in this colony no manufacturing interest, great or small. Sydney and our other large towns have done, and can do, nothing whatever for their own existence; they are but emanations from the general industry of the rural districts; they batten on the sweat of the hard-working interior; and it would be monstrous indeed if in addition to all the wealth they have contrived to absorb and accumulate from the thews and sinews of rustic labour, they should be able to procure the advantage of throwing the expenses attendant upon their own protection, external and internal, their own decoration and luxurious comfort upon the inland districts—yet such iniquitous substitution will inevitably take place, should the representation of Sydney and the other towns be enlarged—in fact on this point the views of the advocates for such enlargement have never been concealed. Against any such change then in the present representative scheme, believing that it would be fraught with ruin to those portions of the colony in which I feel most interest, I steadfastly set my face.

I believe that the progress of the colony at large depends in a great measure on the facility with which land may be obtained, that such facility has not hitherto existed, in a proper degree, those who have condescended to enquire into the matter are well aware is to be attributed to the inefficiency of the Survey Department, and not, as has been alleged, for the sake of getting up a cry to the squatting system. Important reforms are now taking place in that Department, but I will at all times keep a jealous eye upon its management. I shall be prepared to insist upon large anticipatory surveys, extensive commonage under proper provisions for your towns, and the abolition of the system of selling crown lands by auction. I would give to all the right of selection at the upset price.

The possession of land, however, in the distant interior will benefit the holder but little, hardworking though he be, unless cheap and rapid means of transit be afforded for the articles he may produce; and to this end I promise to do all that in me lies to promote the extension of railways throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

Feeling satisfied that the religious establishments of the country can never be supported by private subscription alone—that left to the tender mercies of Voluntaryism the ministers of the various denominations must starve, I am an advocate for continued State support for Ecclesiastical purposes, such support to be from time to time increased as the exigencies of the country may require.

Deeply interested in the cause of Education, I shall be ready to give my vote for the support of both the present recognised systems, trusting most sincerely that before long some scheme may be devised for their coalition. In short, I shall be prepared for a liberal expenditure for these two last most important purposes. For Railways, and for the extension of the higher Judicial Courts into all the principal localities of the Interior, I shall likewise be ready at all times to provide; in everything else I undertake to be most rigidly economical; I shall be prepared in fact, for any degree of retrenchment that may be proposed, it being far better in my opinion, that the colony should suffer any amount of temporary inconvenience that may result from a trenchant curtailment of the public expenditure, than be subjected to what otherwise seems inevitable,—the curse of direct taxation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MACLEAY, Junior.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Gentlemen,—At the instance of several of your number, I beg to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the new Legislative Assembly.

In doing so, however, I assure you I am not actuated by any presumptuous, or interested motives, but simply from a desire to be of some use to the boroughs which I now aspire to represent. As an Australian, I shall, if elected, deem it both a pleasure and a duty to devote my best energies for the welfare of this my native land. In making a brief exposition of my views on subjects of public interest, I may advert (in the first place) to the New Constitution, which I believe when revised and modified will prove a great boon to the colony. With regard to education, I am of opinion that there is a great want of efficient teachers, particularly in the remote districts. I am opposed to the withdrawal of religious state support (at least for some time to come), being convinced that clergymen in thinly populated parishes would not be adequately remunerated. Upon the subject of railways, I feel convinced that the country must ultimately derive unbounded benefit *from the same*, and shall support their extension (wherever practicable) through the length and breadth of the land; without, however, involving the colony.

In matters of general improvement, such as the erection of public institutions, repairs of roads and bridges, together with all other local subjects, I need hardly say, if elected, shall receive my best and most earnest attention. Economy in the expenditure of public money should be studied; at the same time the services of able, and efficient, officers in all important departments should be secured, and I would not, as a rule, advocate the cutting down of salaries. My principles are *real*. In conclusion, gentlemen, to those amongst you to whom I am unknown I may add (and with pride) that I am a son of the soil—a native of this rising county, the boroughs of which I now aspire to represent—and from my earliest days have been extensively and still am most intimately connected with the staple interests of the colony, viz., grazing and agriculture. Being thus identified with the general advancement of my native land, could I consistently or conscientiously vote against my own future welfare? I pause for a reply—and am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DAVID BELL.

Retreat, January 24th, 1856.

TO S. A. DONALDSON, Esq., Sydney.—SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Camperdown, are so deeply sensible of the talent, energy, and perseverance which you used in your opposition to the Government in their prodigal waste of the public moneys, as well as in your senatorial duties generally, that we cannot let the present opportunity pass without returning you our sincere thanks, and, as a mark of the esteem and admiration in which we hold your high moral character, political honesty, energy, perseverance, and ability, we respectfully request that you will again allow yourself to be put in nomination as one of the representatives for the Sydney Hamlets in the forthcoming Parliament, and if you will accede to our request, we pledge ourselves to give you our votes and interest.

[Here follow 92 signatures.]

STUART A. DONALDSON, Esq.

SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the Sydney Hamlets, cannot find a more fitting expression of our approval of your late political career, than by requesting you again to come forward as a candidate to represent us in the new Parliament.

We are fully sensible of the important services you have rendered to the country in your late capacity as representative of this constituency, by that able, independent, and zealous advocacy of such measures as were best calculated to promote the public interests.

Should you allow yourself to be put in nomination, as requested, we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to secure your return.

[Here follow 185 signatures.]

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN.—I receive, with the liveliest satisfaction, the very handsome expression of your good opinion, which is contained in the requisitions just presented to me.

Nothing can be more gratifying to a man possessing a rightly-constituted mind than the esteem of his fellow-citizens. I only fear that your kindness leads you to over-estimate any services which, in the performance of my public duties as your representative in the Legislature, I may have been able to render you; I can assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to place myself at the disposal of the electors of the Sydney Hamlets, should they do me the honour to elect me as their representative in the new Parliament.

A long address at this time, would appear to me to be out of place.

On looking back upon my political career, and canvassing my votes as a representative member, you will find that my course has been so plain and so unconcealed, that it will afford abundant means of judging whether I am worthy to represent you again.

For my own part I have nothing either to retract or to repent of; and if I have not gone quite so far as others, in advance of what some people consider to be the political requirements of the colony, at least I have the satisfaction of reflecting that I have taken no step forward which I would now wish to retrace.

In the mother-country the privileges and powers of Parliament have been the growth of ages, and no one but a demagogue and a "blind guide" will attempt to persuade you that we, in this new and wonderfully rising country, can *suddenly* arrive at perfection in administration, when experience shews that real and substantial good government is only to be attained by slow degrees, and by the gradual adaptation of the governing body to the requirements of the governed.

Here, on the other hand, the *power of the people* in the government of the country will now for the first time be effectually initiated. The country will for the future be governed only by a Ministry which can command a majority in Parliament. The members returned to the new House of Assembly, by the constituencies, will be called together, for the first time, endowed with privileges which no representative members have ever enjoyed before. Every vote, untrammelled as it will be by the interference of that Nominee element which influenced so powerfully the proceedings of the late Council, will give a power to their representatives which will be virtually and in effect enjoyed by every individual exercising the franchise, whose duty to the colony in making the selection of a member, to represent him, is, in my opinion, as important as that of the person who may have the honour to be chosen. There will be no neutralizing influence for the future, which can render a good vote valueless. Every single vote given will be a vote for good or evil, direct and palpable in its effects; and I hope the constituencies generally, as I feel assured that of the Sydney Hamlets, will deeply ponder this.

These great reforms in our representative system, and this advance towards popular government, which is of such vital importance to every inhabitant of New South Wales, have my entire and hearty approval.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you, that nothing will give me greater pleasure than, when the proper time shall arrive, to appear before you and openly explain, and vindicate, if necessary, my conduct as your member during the last session of Council, and at the same time to express at greater length my views as to the future.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your faithful servant,
STUART A. DONALDSON.

Sydney, 17th January, 1856.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital—Two Millions.
Reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on Premiums.
Present rates of Premiums.
CLASS 1. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d., to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum
CLASS 2. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.
Household furniture, and non-hazardous goods, the same rate as the buildings in which they are deposited.
Hazardous goods and trades 2s. to 5s. per cent. extra.
Special risks according to arrangement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
SMITH, CROFT, and Co., agents.
Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 558, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount and communications for the Board of directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.
JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

RICHMOND.

THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

A MEETING of the electors of Richmond was held at Mrs. Onus' hotel, on Tuesday evening, February 19th, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the political opinions of Mr. Robert Scott Ross, a candidate for the representation of the Cumberland Boroughs in the New Parliament.—The room was crowded, there being more than 100 persons assembled.

Among those present we noticed G. Bowman, Esq., M.L.C., Rev. Mr. Elder, Dr. Dowe, Dr. Selkirk, and several other influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

The proceedings commenced in harmony and good order, but towards the close of the meeting uproar and confusion were the order of the day.

On the motion of Dr. DOWE, seconded by Mr. MOUNTFORD, Mr. M'Quade took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, gentlemen electors of Richmond, Mr. Ross has come amongst you this evening to explain his political opinions to you. He trusted that as chairman of this meeting they would give that gentleman a fair and impartial hearing. He hoped, for their own sakes, they would not create any disturbance, but that they would listen with attention to the exposition of Mr. Ross's political principles, and having done so he was sure they would agree with him in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Ross was a fit and proper person to represent them in the New Parliament. With these few remarks he begged to introduce Mr. Ross to them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ROBERT SCOTT ROSS (who was received with cheers) said he felt much pleasure in seeing so many electors assembled here to-night, notwithstanding that it was a very wet night. He felt proud that a gentleman of Mr. M'Quade's influence should have consented to take the chair on the present occasion. (Cheers.) All he had to ask of them was that they would give him a patient hearing. He might, in the course of his speech, say some things which would please them—some things which would make them laugh, but before he had done, he meant to say some things of a serious nature; therefore, he trusted they would give him a fair and impartial hearing. It appeared that he had given some dissatisfaction, in consequence of his having arrived so late in Windsor the other night, but this was entirely owing to circumstances over which he had no control. All he could say was that nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have gone round the town and made friends with the electors, but he had marked out this line of conduct for himself that he would ask no man for his vote, that he would not go across the street to solicit a vote. What he wanted of the electors of the Cumberland Boroughs was to come and hear him, and if they did not like him he had no objection if they found a better man, let them put the better man in. (Cheers.) Having said so much, and throwing himself on their kindness, feeling satisfied that in no part of New South Wales could they meet with men who understood better the objects for which they were brought together this evening. Before entering upon the business of this evening he would just take this opportunity of referring to an expression which was made use of by a Mr. Cunningham, an ex-licensed victualler in the city of Sydney. If he had heard the expression at the time he would have noticed it immediately, but he had since been told by two gentlemen that they had heard it. (A voice—"You had better leave this out.") They must bear in mind that his character was at stake, and he felt he would not be doing justice to himself without noticing the expression to which he had alluded, "that he had sung at the Black Boy." (A voice—"Stop that," and uproar.) Mr. Cunningham was here to answer for himself, and no doubt would explain the matter. He could not allow such a sentence as this to pass over without notice; he could only say that he gave the assertion that he had sung at the Black Boy a most flat denial. He would state publicly that he had never sung at the Black Boy or the White Boy, or any other free-and-easy in the colony, and if he had been guilty of such an act of indiscretion he should have felt that he should have been a disgrace to the sire from whose loins he sprung. (Cheers.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM said he asked the question for information.

Mr. Ross continued: He thought it was unjust for any man to ask such a question, and he now gave it a flat denial. He intended to have said something very hard against Mr. Cunningham; but as he had explained the matter, and when he (Mr. Cunningham) asked him the question he did not answer him, perhaps he took silence for answer, he therefore forgave him. (In answer to a question put by an elector to Mr. Cunningham, as to who his authority was, he stated it was a Mr. Maxwell, a publican of Sydney. Uproar.) On entering their town as he did this morning, he could not help being struck with the lines of Wordsworth—where he describes so beautifully the scenery of Langdale in Westmoreland

> Full many a spot
> Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy
> Among the mountains; never one like this—
> So lonesome and so perfectly secure.

He did not quote this for electioneering purposes—for no stranger could help being struck with the beauty of their mountain scenery and the verdure of their valley. He paid this tribute to Richmond because he felt it. (Loud cheers.) He felt it also a duty incumbent upon him to reply at some length to the ill-timed statements made by Mr. Martin in his speech the other night. He found by the report of the meeting at Windsor, in the *Empire*, that instead of giving Mr. Martin's speech *in extenso*, they had only given him some twenty or thirty lines. The fact, no doubt, was that, before he got to Sydney he felt ashamed of himself, and that was the reason why they did not see his long speech, which the reporter took down in the *Empire*. They must remember on that occasion Mr. Martin styled him (Mr. Ross) as rash, tyrannical, and a person of no influence. Now, in the speech he made to the electors, he had never said he had any influence. He thought Mr. Martin had conferred a great honour on him by coming forty miles to hear him. It struck him very forcibly that he was afraid of him. Whether he was or not, he cared not; however, if he was not afraid of him, he envied him. There were some present who had not forgotten their Latin, he would remind them what Ovid says of envy—

> Vinque tenet lacrymas, quod nil lacrymabile cernat,

which means that envy can scarce help crying when she sees nothing to cry at; that is, she cries when she sees others happy. Now, he considered such a character as that to be most despicable and mean. He also told the electors upon that occasion that a letter preceded him (Mr. Ross) to Campbelltown from the Attorney-General. No letter was sent from the Attorney-General to any person in Campbelltown, nor did any person receive any letter about him. (A voice, "You must be a gentleman, or the Attorney-General would not take your part.") (Cheers.) He repeated that no letter preceded him; he had made his speech in Liverpool, and was before the electors of the Cumberland Boroughs before the Attorney-General knew that he was in the field. There was no mistake about it; he (Mr. Ross) would not make these statements unless they were correct. Mr. Martin had also told them that he (Mr. Ross) was a stranger, and had never been in the Council, while he had been a member for the last eight years. He hoped, if they elected him, that he would be a member of the new Parliament for the next eighteen years, if he lived. (A voice, "No fear of that.") Every man must have a beginning. Mr. Martin was a young man when Mr. Fitzgerald took him under his wing. (A voice, "So did Mr. Hoskisson). He was also informed that Mr. Hoskisson took him in hand because he was a young man of great ability. He did not know what Mr. Hoskisson thought of him on the occasion of his last visit at Windsor; he, however, felt perfectly satisfied that Mr. Fitzgerald was ashamed of his bantling. He did not know what Mr. Hoskisson's sentiments were, but he imagined that he also was ashamed of his conduct on that occasion. (A voice: "Fitzgerald cannot open his mouth.") Mr. Martin had told them of his vagaries on the licensing bench: now, on that matter he could not have paid him a higher compliment. They were all aware that, in Windsor, one magistrate had granted a license. (A voice: "That magistrate acted legally.") He, however, had shown a want of courtesy to his brother magistrates.

Dr. SELKIRK said Mr. Ross was out of order; they had come here to hear his views and not to listen to his opinions of the conduct of other men. (Order.)

Mr. Ross wished to know whether Dr. Selkirk was at the meeting at Windsor.

Dr. SELKIRK said, it was a reflection on the people of Windsor to hear Mr. Martin. They would not have heard him in Richmond.

Mr. Ross resumed: Mr. Martin had told them about his vagaries on the licensing bench, and he considered that was paying him a high compliment, because he was only one of the 10 or 12 magistrates who were present on the bench. Such being the case, it would be very strange if his opinion could influence the remaining 10 or 12 magistrates. Therefore his remark was a compliment to him, while it was a studied insult to the magistrates of Sydney. With respect to his saying that he (Mr. Ross) was tyrannical to the publicans, he would show that he was not so, for he had only one vote. He wished to see good public houses, kept by respectable men, and the sooner badly conducted houses were shut up, the better, for good men would then take their places. (Cheers.) Could anything be fairer than that. He could only say that since the sifting took place, now two years ago, amongst the licensed victuallers of Sydney; the city of Sydney was never so orderly or less drunkenness in it—there was no town in the whole world so orderly and quiet as the city of Sydney. Mr. Martin also addressed them at great length, attacking the City Commissioners. In that statement he told them that there were not 100 people in the city of Sydney, but who sided with that infamous report which he brought up. He (Mr. Ross) in replying, told him that he had not the sympathy of ten men in every thousand of the people of New South Wales. The reason why he told them this was because he had a very good case if he had conducted it properly, but he did not. Instead of attacking the incompetency and inefficiency of the City Commissioners, he sought to destroy their character. (Uproar.) When he charged those gentlemen with corruption, his case fell to the ground. The stigma which he tried to attach to three honorable men failed; but still a stain remains, inasmuch as through the press that report has gone upon the wings of the wind to the shores of Old England and Scotland, or wherever a British community is to be found; and no doubt has reached the very home of their birth, and it would take many tides of the waters of the mighty Ganges entirely to efface. If the select committee which were packed there had gone on for six months longer, they, as Englishmen, must feel that it would have ended in the ruin of the character of every man connected with the Government. He repeated, no man's character in the community was safe in the hands of a select committee of the old regime. It was true, gentlemen, that they had a representative, but he asked them where was he when those Star Chamber proceedings were going on? Why was he not at his post? He promised them if they returned him (Mr. Ross) that he would oppose such proceedings as had been adopted of late in the Council. Mr. Martin had called him "tyrannical," and "rash." But he would ask them who was rash? who was tyrannical? if Mr. Martin had not proved himself so by his infamous report upon the City Commissioners. (Great uproar.) He would ask them why it was that the evidence of the late Colonial Architect, Mr. Blackett, was suppressed when he was asked what he thought of the brickwork in the tunnelling? His reply was that it was stronger than there was any occasion for. (Uproar.) He had only got a few more words to say about Mr. Martin, and that was in respect to his squaring up to him like a bully. His reason for so doing was, he was probed to the quick in consequence of his being unmasked. He proved himself a bully before the electors of Windsor that night. (Uproar.) He was a bully in the old Council. (Great uproar.) He was a bully whenever he had an opportunity. He was the Bully-General of New South Wales. (Confusion, which lasted for some minutes.) He (Mr. Ross) promised that if he got into the New Parliament he would use what *leetle* influence he possessed to get him that appointment. (Uproar.) Now he came to that part of his speech which they seemed to wish. It would be as great a relief to his mind as to theirs to dismiss this painful subject. (Cheers.) He was very glad that this little ebullition of feeling had passed over. He had tried to prepare his mind during his short stay in their township to instruct them in what they would agree with him in thinking the most interesting questions of the day. They all could help one another, and no man could instruct others without at the same benefiting himself. The other night, at Windsor, he was asked whether he would support a line of rail to their township? He was not prepared to answer the question then, nor was he now; when the proper time came, and it should be desirable that the line should be extended to Windsor, it should have his support. (Cheers.) The early attention of the new Parliament will no doubt be directed to the extension of railways. With their permission, he would quote from a political writer of authority.

> If we cast our eyes abroad upon the conflicting elements of our active life, we may discover that the unmistakable tendency of the dominant ideas, intellectual energies, and material resources of the age is mainly in one direction—converging from a large circumference towards a common centre, *physical progress*. The evidences of this is about us on every side. *Ours* has become distinguished as a mechanical epoch—an age of discovery—of invention—of elemental conquest. We have planted our triumphant feet upon the waters. Time and distance are annihilated before us. Science has been made subservient to our wants. We have turned the elements against each other, as the Romans did their mortal enemies, and from the conflict gathered strength. In short, this is the age of material civilization, to use a fashionable phrase, its mission in the great cycle of civilization is to accumulate power, or unconsumed labour.

That was the opinion of a writer of the present day, and he gave it to them because he thought it applicable to their present state. (Cheers.) From education man's onward progress receives all its vitality and strength. He was in favor of the national system of education conceiving as he did, that a great amount of good would be done by that system, throughout the colony, in consequence of their scattered population. He would interfere with no man in the education of his children. He would not dictate to any man where he should send his child, whether to the national or denominational school. For those living in the country he would say, send them to the school nearest at hand, whether denominational or national. The French as a nation, were an educated people. They had works written for the working classes, and in many instances, written by the working classes themselves. Among others stood conspicuous Béranger the songster, who rose from the people, and stands at the head of French popular literature. He was a tailor's son. Reboul, the baker of Nesmes, and Jasmin, the Provencal barber, were also men of the same stamp. To become a great country in the true sense of the term the population must be an educated one. He alluded to the French in consequence of their being our noble allies. This alliance was one of the most remarkable features of the age, more especially when they remembered the animosities that had existed for centuries between the two greatest nations of the earth. It was a privilege to live in the present era of the world's history. Let them only think of the remarkable fact, that their gracious Queen should have visited and there met with a reception which no crowned head had in Europe ever met with before. The Queen, God bless her. (Loud cheers.) With respect to another question of vitality which was dear to every man, civil and religious liberty, or in other words, the right of every man to worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience. Thank God this privilege was now enjoyed wherever the British sceptre holds sway. There had been times long gone past in the annals of their country when such was not the case, but in consequence of the onward progress of civilization and education combined, England had now become what she was—

> "Great, glorious, and free."

(Loud cheers.) Now with respect to State support, he was, as he said in other places, a Voluntary—that was, he belonged to that portion of the Christian Church which supported their own clergy, but at the same time, avowing these sentiments, he would not in the present condition of the colony interfere with state support. An elector at Windsor asked him the other night whether, if a motion came before the House, he would vote for the withdrawal of state support. His reply was that he would not interfere with present incumbents, but it was probable that after the present generation had passed away posterity might alter the present state of things. If any motion came before the House, say within the next five years, for a withdrawal of state support, he would vote against it, believing as he did that if state support was withdrawn, religion, instead of advancing, would retrograde. (Cheers.) The New Constitution, commonly known as Wentworth's Bill, gave them almost universal suffrage, in consequence of the number of young men who were now entitled to vote, and who formerly had no voice in sending members to the Legislature. This would have an influence either for good or for evil in the new Parliament, he trusted that in consequence of the education which this class of the electors had received they would be enabled to exercise fairly and discriminately the franchise which by the new Bill they were entitled to. They were aware that the representatives of the country, numbering 54, had the purse-strings of the colony in their own hands. Such being the case, it rested with them to send in men who to some intent understood the principle of political economy, and made it their study to understand the law of nations—and also to put in men who would always be present excepting when circumstances over which they had no control prevented them. He now came to the two-thirds clause. This clause had excited much attention in Sydney and in the colony in general. He took the opportunity of saying at Windsor that he considered this to be obnoxious. The clause in the Act which required majorities of two-thirds to legalise certain changes, must be repealed. It was un-English, and repugnant to us as Englishmen, and was as widely at variance with the British constitution as the poles were asunder. (Cheers.) The Upper House would be elected by the Ministry, they being the representatives of the people;—this could not be called nomineeism. The Upper House would have nothing to do with the disbursements of the revenue. Their duty more particularly will be to check hasty legislation, and, no doubt, will be composed of men of blameless character and known ability. There is no doubt, that by the spirit of the Bill, that the Upper House so constituted, will be for five years, but if at the end of two years it should be found obnoxious, and the majority of the Assembly should be against it, he would vote with the majority. Mr. Wentworth gave the people of Sydney some two months to improve the Bill. Many attempts were made (Name them) by Mr. Parkes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. James M'Cartayne, Mr. Martin Guest, &c., &c., but they all failed. No man that ever lived in this colony, excepting Mr. Wentworth, although there are some who have had a better education, more particularly one who now shines in the councils of their native land, could possibly improve upon the Bill, imperfect as it was. He paid this tribute not only to a lover of his country, but a true patriot. He told them now that he decidedly objected to a life membership for the Upper House. With respect to the waste lands of the colony he had so fully entered into the subject in other places that it was almost unnecessary to enter upon that topic again. He would ask gentlemen what should they be without their wool and tallow, in what state should they be if their wool was worth only 8d or 9d. in the colony? He answered in a state of insolvency, as they were in 1841; even the gold discovery would not save them. The people who made such a cry about the squatters little knew what they were talking about. The fortunes of New South Wales—both present and prospective—were bound up in their sheep and cattle, which was the generative power and source. With this source of wealth they had risen and would rise; with its decline, they as a people should decline also, and with its death, were such an event possible, they would expire. Of this however there could be no fear. The infant Hercules, as they knew, had been almost crushed in the cradle, but having grown up to manhood and vanquished the Nemean Lion, it was now barely possible to resist, much less destroy him. He took this opportunity of stating with respect to the Electoral Act of 1851, now that it was passed and gone, that it was wrong in principle, but to a certain extent that Act had been remedied by the new bill, inasmuch as an increased representation had been given not only to Sydney but the colony in general; he therefore considered that the important boroughs of Cumberland ought to have at least two representatives. (Cheers.) With respect to responsible government, some might call it a boon, but he considered it a positive right. There were some amidst their community who would like to see it a republic, others an oligarchy; this number, happily, were small. (Cheers.) He would now quote from a writer on this subject.

> Republics, Utopian communities, have been invented or imagined without number; some of them theoretically perfect, in detail beautiful, in aim glorious—but none of them feasible. How is this? The old answer is, that human nature is evil, and therefore perfect institutions are not adapted to it.

The framers of these beautiful constitutions were thinkers, not workers; they therefore mastered but one form of the complex problem. They would agree with him, if such a state of things existed blue ruin would follow in its train. (A voice, "Is that rum?") In coming into their township this morning, being struck with the beauty of the country, he had quoted from Wordsworth; with their permission he would now quote a few lines from one of Scotia's illustrious sons—one who had long since been carried to that bourne from whence no traveller had ever yet returned to give them an account.

> In customed glory bright, that morn, the sun
> Rose, visiting the earth with light and heat,
> And joy; and seemed as full of youth, and strong
> To mount the steep of heaven, as when the stars
> Of morning sang to his first dawn, and night
> Fled from his face. The spacious sky received
> Him blushing as a bride, when on her looked
> The bridegroom; and spread out beneath his eye,
> Earth smiled. Up to his warm embrace, the dews,
> That all night long had wept his absence, flew;
> The herbs and flowers their fragrant stores unlocked,
> And gave the wanton breeze that, newly woke,
> Revelled in sweets, and from its wings shook health,
> A thousand grateful smells; the joyous woods
> Dried in his beams their locks, wet with the drops
> Of night; and all the sons of music sang
> Their matin song; from arboured bower, the thrush
> Concerting with the lark that hymned on high.
> On the green hill the flocks, and in the vale
> The herds rejoiced; and light of heart, the hind
> Eyed amorously the milkmaid as she passed,
> Not heedless, though she looked another way.
> No sign was there of change, all nature moved
> In wonted harmony. Men as they met,
> In morning salutation, praised the day,
> And talked of common things. The husbandman
> Prepared the soil, and silver tongued Hope
> Promised another harvest.

He came there not exclusively to talk politics, but to instruct them, feeling that while he did so he was benefiting himself; and he would always look back with pleasure upon the evening he had spent amongst them. He would only say that if, after hearing him, they found a better man, put him in. (Cheers. A voice—Give us something about Bowman.) He had nothing to say about Mr. Bowman, having had his say respecting that gentleman at Windsor; but Mr. Bowman's name having been mentioned, he would say, although reluctantly, that he had not done his duty to the constituency which had sent him in three times. (A voice—He was looking after his property.) A sacred trust was now reposed on them; upon the electors of New South Wales would mainly depend the future progress and prosperity of the colony, inasmuch as the new Parliament when assembled would give a character and tone to its history may be for centuries to come. He would now again quote, as he considered it appropriate, some lines of the same poet just now referred to:—

> Nor less remarkable, among the blessed,
> Appeared the man, who, in the senate house,
> Watchful, unhired, unbribed, and uncorrupt,
> And party only to the common weal,
> In virtue's awful rage, pleaded for right,
> With truth so clear, with argument so strong,
> With action so sincere, and tone so loud
> And deep, as made the despot quake behind
> His adamantine gates, and every joint,
> In terror, smite his fellow joint relaxed;
> Or, marching to the field, in burnished steel,
> While, frowning on his brow, tremendous hung
> The wrath of a whole people, long provoked—
> Mustered the stormy wings of war, in day
> Of dreadful deed,—and led the battle on;
> When Liberty, swift as the fires of heaven,
> In fury rode, with all her hosts, and threw
> The tyrant down, or drove invasion back.
> Illustrious he—illustrious all appeared,
> Who ruled supreme in righteousness; or held
> Inferior place, in stedfast rectitude
> Of soul.

Such he trusted would the character which posterity would give to their future legislators. Many, no doubt, would fall far short of the poet's language, and he amongst the rest, but he would only say that when the flattering marble told the silent passer by whose dust laid buried 'neath its shade—that there after many days reposing in the sepulchre of their fathers—a grateful people would say they served their country well. Mr. Ross sat down amidst loud and continued cheering. He would be happy to answer any question which any gentleman might wish to put to him.

Mr. HOSKISSON.—Do you come here to oppose Mr. Martin or Mr. Bowman?

Mr. Ross said he came here to oppose no one. He came to tell them what his political opinions were. If they elected him he would be very glad, but if they found a better man put him in. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOSKISSON said Mr. Ross had stated that he had taken Mr. Martin under his wing. He considered Mr. Martin to be one of the right sort, and he was proud of him. (Cheers.) He did not think it was fair of Mr. Ross to attack Mr. Martin behind his back. He thought Mr. Martin was a better man than Mr. Ross was. (Cheers and counter cheers.) At any rate Mr. Martin was a native, and he was proud of him. He was a credit to the country. He was an old inhabitant of this country, he was sixty years old, and he had always endeavoured to put the best man in the Council. He did not think that Mr. Ross was the best man. (Uproar.)

Mr. Ross explained that he should not have attacked Mr Martin if he had not come to his meeting at Windsor and behaved in the manner he did. (Great uproar.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked Mr. Ross whether he would vote for the abolition of the increased pensions?

Mr. Ross: The other night there was some discussion about this question. He now repeated that he would vote against them with the majority of the House.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Would you vote against them by yourself?

Mr. Ross: No, he would not.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Would you support the reduction of the duties on the necessaries of life, and have a tax levied on luxuries?

Mr. Ross said he would prefer to see a tax on luxuries. He would be one of the first to vote for the reduction of the tax on tea and sugar. (Cheers.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Would you advocate the renewal of the municipal institutions in Sydney?

Mr. Ross said he would be delighted to see them renewed.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Why did you support the City Commissioners against Mr. Martin? (Uproar.)

Mr. Ross said Mr. Martin went too far in his report. He had a good case, but he had conducted it badly. (Uproar.)

Mr. CALLAGHAN: Would you vote for the abolition of a nominee Upper House?

Mr. Ross said he had told them in his speech that he did not consider it could be called a nominee Upper House, because it was chosen by the Ministry, who were the representatives of the people. The Upper House was a reflex of the Lower House.

Dr. Dowe said he wished to ask Mr. Rose a question. Was he prepared to advocate some system by which the Crown lands might be thrown open, and any industrious man be enabled to purchase a farm on which he might produce the necessaries of life?

Mr. Rose said he was happy to say, in answer to the question, that the leases in the settled districts would expire in four years. The Government would doubtless at once have these lands surveyed, and he was quite prepared to support any motion which would have the effect of throwing open the lands so acquired. He would advocate the plan of putting up the land at auction, not at 20s., but at say 10s., and it would then fetch its fair value.

Dr. Dowe explained the system by which they sold land in America, and also the way railways were carried on there, amidst great uproar. He then asked Mr. Rose if some such system were brought forward whether he would support it.

Mr. Rose said, any system that was brought forward for extending railways he would vote for, as he believed that railways would greatly augment their population, and consequently develop the resources of the country.

Dr. Dowe then explained what he had said in reference to Mr. Bowman at Windsor. He would read to them what had been reported in the newspapers, and which was in substance the same as he had said, although not exactly in the same words. (Uproar.) Mr. Bowman said "He regretted to be obliged to differ from any gentlemen who were opposed to the bill. He thought the citizens of Sydney had a right to canvass the merits of the bill, but he denied their right to dictate to the Council." (Uproar, and three cheers for Bowman.) Dr. Dowe continued: He respected Mr. Bowman, and he believed him to be an honest man, but still he did not consider him a fit man to represent them. (Uproar.) With regard to Mr. Hoskisson, the grandfather as he was called, he had been under his wing, and he was proud of it. He was a man who did credit to the colony. He was sixty years old, and yet he had a better constitution than the New Constitution Bill gave to the colony. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He would conclude by proposing that "Mr. Rose was a fit and proper person to represent the Cumberland Boroughs." (Cheers.)

Mr. [illegible] CUNNINGHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. SELKIRK said he begged to move an amendment. He had listened to the classical and poetical speech of Mr. Rose with attention. They did not want men of ephemeral growth, who were like mushrooms. They wanted men like Mr. Bowman, who had served them faithfully. Mr. Bowman was a tried man: he, therefore, had much pleasure in proposing W. Bowman, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the Cumberland Boroughs. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. JAMES ASCOUGH seconded the amendment.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM made a long rambling speech, which he read amidst continued uproar and interruption. The chairman repeatedly declared that he would be obliged to dissolve the meeting unless they heard Mr. Cunningham. He at length succeeded in finishing his speech, in which he stated that Mr. Rose, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Egan, and Mr. Holroyd, were men who were entirely unfit to be returned as members in the New Parliament. He then paid a compliment to Mr. Gavan Duffy, and concluded, amidst laughter and confusion.

The amendment was then put and carried by a show of hands.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Bowman, and on the motion of Dr. SELKIRK, three cheers were given for Mr. Rose, and the meeting then separated.

PORT MACQUARIE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY 13th, 1856.—Day after day, week after week, and month after month, we hear of nothing but rain, rain, in our quarter, bad roads in another, no [illegible] in the next, until serious fears, like other perishable materials are worn out; our position is, in fact, that of the Scotch clergyman, who, in returning thanks for fine weather during a gleam of sunshine, was suddenly taken aback by its raining again in torrents, and could not help expressing his disappointment and exclaiming "rain awa', rain awa', and spoil the poor folks crops, and muckle gude may it do ye." The flooded state of the country around has prevented all communication, with any certainty, by land, and the delay of the vessels in getting out and in, makes our little town as completely besieged by the elements as ever was Sebastopol by the allies, and but for the several visitors from Sydney and Port Phillip, who are blockaded here, and endeavouring to pass their spare hours to some advantage by joining the inhabitants in cricket matches, riding parties, musical soirees, &c., I do believe I should have to record some melancholy event.

Two mails to Sydney, of the 14th and 15th January, with remittances, having been totally lost in the river Hastings, have added to public disappointment. An announcement, a few days since, that a vessel was in sight, brightened all up, but they were doomed to be "quized," for it turned out to be a real Quiz, a 10 ton boat, bearing that name, which had left Sydney some time before, bringing the goods of her owner, a Mr. Lindsey, who had lately settled in the district. The pilot boat went off with the coxswain, and got staved; the pilot was not in her at the time. Port Macquarie, so famous for its climate, its bar that never wrecked a vessel (excepting the ill-fated Wanderer), its numerous church and school establishments—its handsome public and private buildings—is now becoming famous for its oddities, we having had odd doings here lately, besides odd weather; in numbers the odds are in high favour, for No. 1 is here specially cared for, 2's most approved of, particularly in a moral view, so much so, that if I were to walk out after dark, even with my wife, I should consider it necessary to take a third party or servant to prevent people talking, and make up the approved odd number. *All fours*, again, are highly objectionable to a large majority, whereas 5's are used with eclat. Two females were practising the use of this number in the public streets, until the sight of "Day" put them at sixes and sevens.

For once the inhabitants have been unanimous (and this is odd anywhere), in joining together to clear the beautiful ride to Sucking Point. Here you saw the clergyman, doctor, chemist, storekeeper, mechanic, &c., all working away in real earnest as a regular road party, and it is to be hoped now it is done, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands will not permit its obstruction by parties falling timber across it, as has been allowed on another beautiful ride called the Avenue, on the old road to Lake Innes and New England. Our police cases of the past week, as you will see by the police reports, are of the same odd character, and if my correspondence this post is considered odd also, you must pardon me, suffering from the prevailing epidemic. I have before and so often alluded to the state of the roads, that its repetition is disheartening, although it appears our present energetic Governor-General is taking a step in the right direction, by a circular issued to the Bench requiring information on the quantity of traffic on each road and the effect produced on carriage, and production by the good or bad state of the roads. This position can be better illustrated here than perhaps any other district in the colony. The township of Macquarie is the nearest point to New England of any other, and ten or twelve years since, when the road was first opened and in repair, one house alone shipped annually from ten to fifteen hundred bales of wool. I was agent myself for three or four trading vessels and steamer, and sometimes two came here besides, and now, from the bad state of the New England road, only from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bales of wool are shipped annually, and one schooner regularly trading. There is no decrease but an increase in the quantity of wool for the Sydney market, which has to find its way by another and more expensive route, so that the public suffer in many ways—all here especially; and it is also locking up the splendid land of the Hastings, Maria, Wilson, and Ellenborough rivers, which would be purchased at once, if this route was established and kept open by a road in good repair.

There is another subject, applicable to every distant district—"police protection." The expense the country is put to justifies a better state of things. The arrangements are injudicious. Here we have, in one township, a police establishment at a cost of about £1300 per annum; and its effectiveness should be proportionate, not only in the town, but throughout the district. The system of "nuggeting" is carried on with great injustice, and the facility given by the land regulations, of purchasing isolated blocks in distant parts, enabling such purchaser to occupy the surrounding Crown Lands, is opening the door to a sort of predatory system of collecting herds of cattle thereat, and branding all the unbranded without reference to proprietorship, and in carrying out fully this objectionable "nuggeting" it is not unusual to receive a note, as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have to inform you *that by mistake* I have branded one of *your* calves, and have branded another *for you* in place thereof. Yours obediently."

How benevolent, how considerate, how disinterested, and how kind; and it not unfrequently happens in some districts that a stockman in charge, after a few years, at £30 per annum, with a large family, finds himself the proprietor of some 100 horses and 400 or 500 head of cattle—this is also very odd.

I hope, when you have settled with the Russians, you will attack a little our road system, our police, and land question. Get us good roads, effective police protection, and land available on selection at 5s. per acre, and you will make this a great country. My memory takes me back to once reading Fielding's "Adventures of an Atom," and I will endeavour some day to write the adventures of a *Sydney Morning Herald*; and when you are handed down to posterity in a whole chapter, as having been the means of carrying out such a grand scheme of colonisation and improvement, I feel assured you will endeavour to earn the reward which such a prospect holds forth.

H. T.

POLICE OFFICE.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.—Before Mr. B. D. Day, P.M.—Application was made by Mr. Horatio Tozer as agent for Major Archibald Clowes Innes, for the apprehension of Richard Rigby, and a man named Argent, whom *from information* Mr. Tozer had received, had been at Tibbester Farm, Rolland's Plains, and taken away certain articles of household furniture, &c.; both parties were immediately taken into custody, and two mounted constables despatched by Mr. Day with a search warrant for the premises of a man named James Henry, who lives within a mile of Tibbester.

The revision of the Electoral List was then gone on before the Bench, consisting of Messrs. Day, Johnson, and Freeman.

The assault case between Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Conway, for which summonses had been issued, was settled out of Court.

WEDNESDAY, 13th February.—Before the magistrate had taken his seat on the Bench, William Conway asked the Clerk of the Bench why he was again summoned as he had attended the day before, and understood the charges were settled. The clerk replied, that the summons was for his (Conway) using bad language, and had no reference to the assault. After a few words from the Bench on the same subject, the case was gone into against Conway.

Mrs. Smith deposed to the using of the offensive language.

Mrs. Hilton was then called upon, who stated that although near at the time she could only hear angry words, but could not say what they were. This witness was cross-examined, but no evidence could be got from her that the words complained of had been used, and on her explaining that she went into her house, she was stopped by the Bench. Conway was fined 20s. and costs.

Mr. H. Tozer, as agent for the Australian Trust Company, applied for summons under the Tenement Act, against Mr. J. G. Green, to get possession of the premises known as the late "Hotel Royal." Summons here accordingly granted for the Saturday following.

FRIDAY, 15th February.—Richard Rigby, Allen Argent, and James Henry, the persons apprehended as being concerned in the robbery at Tibbester Farm, were brought up.

Mr. Horatio Tozer's information, as the agent of Major Innis, was then taken, and two witnesses for the prosecution called.

Charles Fowler being sworn, stated that, he had gone over to Tibbester from what he had heard, and found that several articles, the property of Major Innes, had been taken away; and from further information regarding the same, that it had been taken away by a person named Richard Rigby, in company with another man with a dray and bullocks, the property of James Henry, who drove the team, and that the river rising while the dray was being loaded, it had been left about half way between Tibbester's and Henry's house, and subsequently unloaded; Fowler then got two blacks, and on searching a brush about 20 yards from where the dray had stopped found two tables, two chairs, three pit and one cross-cut saw. The two tables, one chair, and the cross-cut saw, he identified as the property of Major Innis, and took them to his own place for security.

James Curtis, was next called, and gave evidence as to the removal of these articles by Richard Rigby, but stated that Argent was not the man with the dray when the things were taken away; he came the first day with Rigby, but not after. The man in the dray was a stranger, but it was Henry's son, a lad of some 14 or 15 years of age, who drove the dray and bullocks. (At this stage of the proceedings the Police Magistrate discharged Argent and the elder Henry, and took the son in custody.) Curtis stated that he pointed out to Rigby he was doing wrong, when he found he had loaded the dray with the furniture, and went down to see what he had got in it. Rigby stated they were his father's, but Curtis said: not all, for that table—pointing to a large one—I know to be Major Innis's.

The evidence and cross-examination of these witnesses was very lengthy, occupying the Court from ten until two; both prisoners were committed for trial, but admitted to bail, each in £40, and two sureties £20 each.

Mr. Tozer then applied for a warrant for the apprehension of George Rigby, the tenant at Tibbester, who, from the evidence that day, appeared to have bolted; as he passed Port Macquarie, on his way to the Manning or Sydney, was seen riding a horse branded BA and A, the property of Major Innis, and Curtis stating that he did take such horse away with him from Tibbester. A warrant was granted, and a constable was started to the Manning.

H. P.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Despatches from General Simpson to Lord Panmure, dated the 9th of September, announcing the fall of Sebastopol.*

(*From the National Review for October.*)

A GREAT victory has been won, but we cannot yet tell how great. At this moment the most recent history exactly resembles the most ancient. The narrative of remote antiquity is made up from scattered, short, fragmentary notices of ancient authors, by the acute diligence and laborious ingenuity of speculative scholars. If you see the small scraps of authorities, you wonder at the copious narrative to which they give rise. It is the same with the telegraphic fragments of recent information. The sharp acuteness of eager writers, the painful curiosity of an anxious people, a strong hope, and an interested fancy, soon turn a sentence from Sebastopol into elaborate and flowing composition. But both processes are rather speculative. One ancient historian commonly confutes another ancient historian. The article of September the 21st is usually inconsistent with that of the 20th.

But of one thing there can be no doubt, that the victory is very great. There are many cases in which the seeming truth is far more important than the real truth. Suppose we had listened to Mr. Gladstone, and had made peace three months ago. Conceive—what he did not in reality venture to maintain—that by a principle of "equilibrium," by a limitation of naval forces, we had obtained for Turkey an effectual guarantee,—imagine that Russia had yielded all that was important;—yet every one would have said that she had won. None would have understood the complicated terms; the world would have fancied a baffled expedition. We have now the imagination on our side. While Sebastopol was untaken, peace on any terms would have been a Russian victory; now that Sebastopol is fallen, peace on any terms is a Russian defeat.

Some writers have maintained the contrary. The Germans consider that the loss of 4000 cannon is a "beneficial separation of nonessential force from heavy *matériel*." A Brussels paper discovers that the retreat of Prince Gortschakoff from the city is a military "advantage;" *les braves Belges* having always thought it an "advantage" to be as far from the enemy as possible. But these speculations will not persuade mankind. If people lose what they have endeavoured to keep, it will be thought that they are beaten, if they have strained every anxious nerve to save what they have lost, it will be added that the intensity of their care truly measures the greatness of their defeat. The Russian loss is especially of this kind. It is said that when a discerning Frenchman tried to found an Indian empire, one of his first steps was to build a great city, to erect a high column, and to call them "The Pillar and the City of the Greatness of Dupleix." The susceptible fancy of the orientals, which yields too easy to visible and prominent facts, was subjugated at once. The French were everywhere thought the greatest of western nations. Lord Clive broke the spell. Not a stone now remains on the site of the "City of Dupleix." Sebastopol is the City of the Czar. It is the image which he has set up for Jews, and Armenians, and Persians, and Greeks, and Tartars, to worship. It is the sign of his power; it is the type of his empire; the symbol of his right to rule the south. That the French flag floats on the summit of the Malakhoff—that English voices are heard in the Great Harbour—really means that the image is broken, the symbol defaced, the "City of the Czar," no longer a terror amongst the nations.

Not as we know, though Sebastopol was a city of display, was it a city of mere display. A fanciful observer might call the peninsula of the Crimea a kind of protruding hand, which Russia is putting forth—is about to open upon Turkey. And if the mere territory seems a menace, assuredly that which was upon it, is not less so. It is, perhaps, an abuse of terms to call Sebastopol a "city" at all. It was a station for the navy and army, a depot for military stores. Not a mercantile ship was allowed to enter one of the finest harbours in the world. The only trades tolerated were those serviceable in supplying soldiers, constructing vessels of war, manufacturing warlike implements. Formerly, in the east, great cities arose on a sudden, because a monarch chose them as the seat of his court; and mounds and tiles and tombs only mark how completely such towns decayed when that sign of favour was withdrawn. It would be the same with Sebastopol. No doubt its site has natural advantages, which in other hands and times might on other grounds become celebrated: but as far as the present town, the existing population—as far as all which makes the present Sebastopol the present Sebastopol—is in the least concerned, a change of policy in the Czar would abolish it in a very few years. If Russia were to confine her plans to the Baltic, if she were to apply her enlightened attention to the conquest of Iceland, there would be no occasion for the arsenals, the stores, the ships, the soldiers of Sebastopol; the men would be drafted off, the movables be moved, the forts would rot, and the "City of the Emperor" again become the petty Aktiar of the village Tatars.

This is no dream of a hostile or ignorant mind. A cultivated German of rank was a few years ago admitted to the confidence of the Russian Government. Both parties knew he was to write an account of the country, and ample information for that purpose was given him. The crafty administration did not, of course, select a man of original mind. It would have been absurd to cast a man of wise and bold genius into a world of serfs and bribes and peculations and bureaus. What they wanted was a human note-book, an instructed registering-machine. And such they found. M. Haxthausen has carefully inscribed, has studiously annotated, all that he was told; and this is what he has set down on Sebastopol. "The object of the fleet," he says, "is to secure the dominion in Russia in the Black Sea, and this is still further assured by the construction at Sebastopol—at the present moment—of a fortified port of war, which, according to the accounts of competent persons, will not have its equal in the world. When Europe shall have a moment of feebleness—and we may fairly expect this to come to pass after what we have seen to happen in 1848—and when she shall think the time arrived for conquests, then the establishment of Sebastopol will allow this power to take the offensive against Constantinople with equal energy and safety, by making use of the fleet, either to disembark her troops behind the lines of mountains and rivers which perpendicularly on the western shore of the Black Sea cut at a right angle the line of approach on Constantinople, or to strengthen the base of operations of a grand army, by supporting it wherever there are ports along the Euxine."

It is strange to think of the fortunes of the "fortified port of war." So far from being a basis for aggression, it is a point for defence. So far from "taking the offensive against Constantinople with equal energy and safety," every soldier she contained has been required to man her walls, every gun in her forts has been required to maintain those forts, every fort and battery in her vast circuit has done its utmost in defence, and has failed. The energy of the defence, the prodigies of labour, the masterpiece of ingenuity, have made evident the importance of the failure. "Certainly," says M. Haxthausen, "the military position of Russia, in a war against the Ottoman Porte, has undergone *une modification capitale*" by the foundation of Sebastopol. Certainly also it has undergone *une modification capitale* by its fall.

It is curious, too, to compare the actual result with the very recent negotiations. At Vienna there was a copious discussion of how many ships Russia should have; whether as many as Turkey and the Western powers; or as many as Turkey; or a fixed number. She has ended by having no ships at all. The fleet whose enumeration fills so many pages in Haxthausen, is food for the fishes; the noble armament, on each detail of which the placid German dwells with erudite wonder, has not dared to brave one combat with its equals; has fallen more short of its anticipated exploits than any similar fleet since the Spanish Armada; has even exceeded the latter in degradation, for the Russian ships were sunk by Russian hands and the Spanish braved at least a more daring destruction from winds and waves. So great a failure, so complete a frustration of plans so much meditated, so laboriously executed, is scarcely to be found in civilised history.

It will be inferred from our remarks, that we think that the forts on the north side of Sebastopol will not detain us long. In truth, we only regard them as a halting place, which Prince Gortschakoff has chosen before commencing his final retreat. The case would have been entirely different, if the south side had been taken by a *coup de main*. If Marshal St. Arnaud had lived, if we had assaulted the south side of Sebastopol this time last year, if we had taken it, we cannot [illegible] trouble and much uneasiness. The Russian [illegible] were then wholly unexhausted. They have now, on at least two occasions, brought down immense forces from an enormous distance; they have at once sent them to the attack, and been repulsed; they have for a very long time sent great supplies across a great tract of country; it is reasonable to think that they have exhausted it. The only wonder is, that they did not do so before. Above all, they have themselves disclosed the position in which they stand. They have now voluntarily abandoned what it was of immense importance to them to have kept—cannon, powder, stores, arsenals, ships. They have set at liberty an immense army of besiegers; they have abandoned their *prestige*; they have lost, rightly or wrongly, the opinion of the world. It is clear they would never have done this, except under the compulsion of an imperious motive, of a strong necessity. Nor is there anything in the step they have taken to remove that necessity. If they wish to maintain a large force in the neighbourhood, they will have to supply it as before; and the aggressive powers of the allies is vastly increased. If they only leave a small force to defend the northern forts, these may be soon invested and certainly taken. Either way, it would seem that there would be not much likelihood of great operations in defence of such a position.

We think, therefore, we are bound to assume that we have obtained nearly complete success in our aggressive operations. We conceive that, if Sebastopol were wholly in possession of the allies, there is little doubt that the Russians would evacuate the Crimea. There would be every military reason for their evacuating it. Its defence requires the transmission of vast supplies across a vast territory, unprovided with means of transmission. There would be no political reason for wishing to retain it. So long as Sebastopol could be defended, it was worth while for Russia to expend any money—to put forth every energy—to sacrifice every man. But when Sebastopol has fallen, it is not worth her while to defend a distant territory, poorly provided with warlike resources, and containing nothing peculiarly eminent in a political consideration. They will doubtless recur to their peculiar tactics of retreat. They will try to retire judiciously and decorously; but they will certainly retire from what it is so costly, so difficult, and so little important to defend.

We have, therefore, to ask ourselves, what will be the result of complete success? If we drive the Russians from the Crimea, what shall we do? In a military point of view, we do not consider it our province to recommend anything. When the war began, a west-country rustic met a soldier we know at a roadside railway station. The former began, "Well, sir, can you tell I this here? They do tell I, you be agoing to fight agen the old Czar. Now, I can't think, myself, however, you will take *he*. They do tell I that Rooshia is a very big place, and that if ye do go away right down into the middle of 'n, you won't get at 'n not nohow." Our military friend tried to explain that it was possible to exhaust Russia, by crippling her trade, ruining her merchants, exhausting her resources; but he produced little effect. The reply was, "Well, sir, I hope you be right; I do hope, same as you do say, zur, you'll take *he*." We have always felt that the untutored intelligence of the provincial mind early grasped a great difficulty. If possible, it will of course again be our object to entrap the Emperor into a distant and exhausting conflict at an exposed extremity of his dominions. But if this be impossible, we must wait the slow operation of a commercial blockade—must let the time run on, until ruined nobles, a starving peasantry, disorganised industry, destitute commerce, compel a great ambition to yield. But this, as we said, is for military gentlemen.

The political aspect of affairs is more pressing. It is of great importance that there should be no hasty conclusion of an ill-advised peace. The English, as history shows, are a nation peculiarly prone to this error. Napoleon said, that even at the Congress of Vienna, Wellington had peace 'as if he had been conquered.' There are many more marked occasions on which, satisfied with having shown our power, we have relinquished the real causes for which we put it forth. So long as Sebastopol was untaken, it would have been most unpopular to do this. The English people, commercial as they think themselves, are as sensitive as soldiers to a stain on their honour. They could hardly have borne with patience that a great national effort should fail to attain a defined and important object. It represented too, in some sense, the cause; in answer to the refined arguments of our Peelite statesmen—to their subtle questioning of the end and intention of the war—they at heart said, we are fighting for Sebastopol. It became a symbol to the popular imagination; and this we have now lost. In a similar point of view, the death of the Emperor Nicholas was a misfortune to the allied cause. He, as Napoleon did formerly, represented the idea of the enemy. It was felt at Chobham that you must have some *fellows* in white to run away, and show whom we were fighting with; just so, it was a great advantage to have a Czar who incarnated his cause—to have one single, imperious, stedfast, arrogant, over-weening will, which it was necessary to break or bend. In him we lost our symbol of the enemy; the fall of Sebastopol has removed our symbol of the end.

It is to be hoped that the English people will really remember the cost at which they have attained this great victory. We do not mean the pecuniary loss, great as that is; but the real cost, which our pacific statesmen have so carefully and wisely explained to us. Mr. Gladstone said, on the 27th of May, in one of his most remarkable speeches,—"We have seen, a few days ago, with the deepest interest, some of the fainter traces of the desolation of war in the forms of those heroic men who received from the hands of their Sovereign at least an acknowledgment of their glorious deeds. We rejoiced to see that many of their noble forms were again erect, and that they had regained the elastic step of health and youth. But what shall we say to the thousands of our countrymen who sleep beneath the waters of the Black Sea, and under the rocks of Balaklava? What are we to say to our gallant allies, side by side with whom we have been fighting these battles, and whose losses I believe, have been very severe! If we have lost twelve thousand or fifteen thousand English, and twice that number of gallant French, great in proportion must be the number of Russians—perhaps four times as many sleep beneath the turf. Nor is there any consolation in what I saw in the *Times* the other day—and the statement has every appearance of truth,—in which it was said that the loss of the Turks was 120,000. (Cries of "No, no,—Russians.) No; that was the loss of the Turks. If we have then, 15,000 English, between 30,000 and 40,000 French, and 120,000 Turks numbered among the dead as the consequence of this war, it is no consolation to think that 250,000 Russians have been killed. The total number of the slain is nearly half-a-million; so that, during this war, on an average, the lives of 1000 of our fellow-creatures have been extinguished daily."

Now is the time when these reflections become valuable. When they were used to prevent our taking Sebastopol, they were most mischievous; during a great effort, it is unwise to dwell on its agony and intensity; but at present we can scarcely think too much of the scenes of carnage, of wounds and groans of dying men and grieving women. They will ensure us against surrendering the prize of our victory. Let us think, if a thousand men should be slain daily for a barren laurel—half a million, and thousands since for a *status quo*! Let every family which has lost a friend reflect if they would like to have lost him for nothing.

A great help will be the dread of diplomacy, inspired by the Vienna Conferences. The English people tend to believe in the utility of recognised institutions. Until lately, it was believed that, though the really important points of foreign policy were not commonly discoverable in dispatches, yet, that in some mysterious latent obscure form they truly existed there. It was the same with the science of special pleading. A gentleman of sense went to law for £20. His solicitor informed him that his case presented points of professional interest, and would be heard at large before several judges. He attended accordingly to a serious and admirable argument of four counsel on profound points of the ancient science—assignments, applications *de injuriâ*, rebutters, sur-rebutters. At the end, he said quietly, "They never mentioned the £20 at all." The day's proceedings cost him £40, and he has never yet been able to see the use of the science. The English people are much in the same position. As to the Vienna protocols, they think those dialogues were "much ado about nothing,"—that no really effectual plan of controlling Russia was at all discussed there,—that so much intellectual refinement is unnecessary on plain and practical topics.

We now understand something about the power of Russia. The war at the outset was an object to one party of irrational fear, and to another of irrational contempt. Mr. Cobden was not the only person who thought he could "crumple her up," easily. Gentlemen who had travelled in the east brought home the idea, which she has so much striven to communicate to Oriental nations, of her mysterious, awful, and [illegible] and you need not defend Turkey from her; or she is strong, and it is of no use trying to repulse her. The exact truth, as we now know, is halfway between these two conclusions; she is so strong that it has taken a year for the two greatest powers in the world to drive her from a single isolated point; she is not so strong as to be able to retain that point against them. It is idle now to talk of her being unable to conquer Turkey, if Turkey were unassisted; it is equally foolish to imagine that she can do so, if Turkey is aided by France and England.

The real point is very evident. It is to prevent Russia beginning any future war with the wonderful advantages with which she commenced this. We, it is quite obvious, shall not uniformly be able to command the power and resources which we now possess; we do not know what may be our domestic situation; we may have distant wars of great magnitude, American wars, or Indian wars; we may have a commercial crisis, or a bad cotton crop, or a hundred impoverishing events. Nor can we always reckon on our ally. There is no power upon earth upon which it is so difficult to reckon: because there is no power in which the determining and deciding part of the state is subject to so many changes and fluctuations. After sixty-six years of various revolutions, the most thoughtful observers are content to doubt whether the conditions of any stable government can be found there. At present we can rely on the judgment of one of the most anxiously discerning of living politicians. But we cannot always hope to be so fortunate. The bullet of an assassin, the transition of events, may again throw the practical government into the hands of a large divided assembly, in which Russia would soon have a party, and of clever newspapers in which the Czar would invest his capital. What would be the foreign policy of such a period no one can say, but it is not likely to be very consistent or very wise. The position of Western Europe may be so different, that it is most necessary that the position of Russia should not be the same.

The only way to prevent this, is to secure the general independence of the shores of the Black Sea. Mr. Gladstone has strongly and justly insisted on the necessity of looking to the elevation of the independent nations in that region and not merely endeavouring to cripple and impair the power of Russia. But the truth is, that it is impossible for those nations to be really independent, so long as what is, in comparison with them, an omnipotent power holds the Crimea. Whatever may be the strength of Russia as respects France and England, there can be no doubt but that over Asiatic nations she has, and from her position must have, the greatest influence. This arises from her wealth, from her magnitude, from her resources; it is quite enough without a vantage ground. If you give to the most powerful nation on the shores of the Black Sea the sovereignty of a peninsula which, from its natural position, and evident features, certainly must command the whole of that sea, it is absurd to fancy that anything like independence can arise in any of those nations. A recent writer denies that we can judge of the instinct of animals, because it is kept down and utterly depressed by the preponderating influence of man. We are not responsible for this idea; but are certain that, exactly in the manner supposed, it is idle to expect original energy or free development in small and half-formed nations, which are under the influence of a meddling and enormous power.

The Crimea, therefore, we are clear, ought to be taken from Russia, and should never be given back to Russia. Every other means—especially, we are inclined to think, the conquest of Bessarabia—ought to be taken to free the coasts of the Black Sea from the overweening supremacy of Russia. The thorough opening of the commerce of the Danube, a proper treaty with the Circassian tribes, a complete introduction of Western influence into that part of the world, seem among the most necessary steps. But we are not at present concerned to enter into details, which would require much discussion, and will receive the anxious attention of those practically familiar with Eastern Europe. One thing is certain, that the complete independence of the Euxine is essential to the security of civilisation, and that no such independence is possible so long as the Crimea is held and ruled by Russian garrisons.

We turn again to the consideration of the great event which has given rise to these considerations. Such a victory is among the greatest of th[illegible] gifts of Providence. Independently of its remote effe[illegible] and putting out of view the protection which it has [illegible]forded us from the menace of barbarism and the pride of [illegible]spotism, such moments are the life of a country. They send a thrill through the heart of a people. We feel our companionship in great trials, our common possession of deep feelings. There is little that is truer in human sentiment than the *Te Deum* for a great victory.

In some sense this is peculiarly the nation's victory. The *mens aequa in arduis* has seldom been exhibited by more persons. The war was begun in a manner upon the testimony of statesmen. All those whom the English people had been wont to trust and honour told them, nearly with unanimity, that a war was necessary. The scene lay out of the line of our customary reflections. It was some time, especially amid the nice perplexities of diplomacy, ere we could estimate the force of different arguments and the value of various considerations. But when the real nature of the subject was thoroughly explained, the strong conviction of the nation became more clear, more true, more persistent than that of the statesmen from whom it was first derived. In opposition to the *questiuncula* of negotiation, we felt at once that we had commenced a great war for a great object. Most of our statesmen were chargeable with Mr. Gladstone's reproach of making war for "small, secondary, petty objects;" and, not least, the advocates of a war for the four points, of whom the speaker was one. The nation felt that we were "making war in a just and sufficient cause, that will bear examining in our hearts and consciences, in the face of man and in the eye of God." Lord Palmerston is the only man in the whole House of Commons who has, with strong ability and manly energy, worthily expressed and steadily displayed a high and noble daring. It is not too much to hope that we must make peace as we have made war, on just and sufficient terms; not upon "small, secondary, petty" concessions; but on sure guarantees; with realised intentions; upon a lasting basis; on conditions "that will bear examining in our hearts and consciences, in the face of man and in the eye of God."

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[*] It may be well to state that, we are writing on September [illegible]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LECTURE AT EXETER HALL.

(*From the Illustrated London News of November 17.*)

THE disapprobation which greeted Lord John Russell at the Guildhall dinner on the 9th of November does not seem to have had the effect of diminishing a certain energy which was always one of his characteristics. Since that time he has performed the part of president at another banquet, and that of lecturer at Exeter Hall. In the former capacity he deemed it expedient to deliver some complimentary commonplaces, in eulogy of the valour and endurance of our soldiers and sailors, although he abstained from a word of exultation over their successes as means to an end. *This*, perhaps, could scarcely be expected, for who can ask a man to rejoice in the prosperity of a cause which he has betrayed? *His Lordship's* lecture to the Young Men at Exeter Hall was more pretentious,—it became a discourse preceded by Lord Shaftesbury, and followed by the doxology. This was a carefully-prepared essay, arranged with as much forethought as the speeches of which, thirty years ago, it was said that "once in the session, Lord John Russell hems, crawls, and hesitates over an excellently-written address on Parliamentary Reform." It is needless to say that his lordship was eminently historical, and that a long catalogue of proper names garnished the display. Some pleasant anecdotes of past times also came in; and Lord John, who does not tell a story without some agreeable appreciation of its point—as Mr. Disraeli has felt—was, no doubt, considered singularly facetious by the class which crowded the hall of brotherly love.

But let a Lord "recite the polished" lines,
How the wit brightens, and the sense refines!

The noble lecturer told the young men, with great truth and propriety, that there was no royal road to learning; that if they worked hard, cultivated good habits, and generally were meritorious young men, then they would succeed; but that if they did *not* they would be as many Philadelphian Sempronii, whom he encouraged to deserve the success they might not command.

Cold compliments to valour, commonplace exhortations to virtue, such were the utterances of a leading British statesman at a time like this. A grapple of giants is shaking the Continent and its thrones, but he is excited; hearts at home are throbbing at fever heat, but he is frigid and decorous as ever. But no one, as we have said, who knew Lord John Russell, expected much more; nor should we have devoted time and space to his icy demonstrations, did not the working of the system, or rather the routine, with which he has connected himself, constantly receive illustrations which demand grave attention. It is this habit of preaching at people, and not feeling with or for them [illegible] It is this substitution of didactic addresses for real instruction that has left the people ignorant and immoral. The aristocratic lecturer takes his stand before a mixed audience, and in the neatest periods, and the most pleasant manner, apprises them that goodness is the only way to success and happiness; and that really, for their own sakes, they ought to be good. He takes his leave, and the people depart—the value of his undeniable truths upon their daily walk and life being mournfully inappreciable.

Without referring, at this moment, to criminal records, or to vice at home, let us glance at the noble army whose military merits Lord John Russell is good enough to admit—the army in the Crimea. Read the accounts which have recently been admitted touching the *morale* of that gallant host. We are assured, and the assertion is reiterated and substantiated in a way that can have little doubt of its truth, that the most frightful and habitual drunkenness is the all-pervading vice of the soldiery. The disgraceful sights occasioned by this wretched habit shock even the eye accustomed to observe the depraved lower orders of the London population. Punishments, whose severity is tremendous—punishments which, were they tried upon debased scoundrelism at home, would only excite a cry of indignation from the sentimental friends of ticket-of-leave-men and the like—are inflicted upon the heroes of the Crimea, in order to restrain this vice, but without avail. The black-hole, the drill, the cat-o'-nine-tails, are all used unsparingly, but still the British soldier gets drunk.

Now, who and what is the British soldier, and what kind of training and teaching has he undergone before he left England? What means have been adopted to arouse him to a sense of the decency and dignity of human nature?—what course has been tried to impart to him habits of self-respect and self-command? He represents, very fairly, the humbler class of this country. He comes from an agricultural or manufacturing district, and has enjoyed the benefit of the machinery which the wisdom of Kings and Parliaments has constructed for converting the stolid peasant into the intelligent and loyal citizen. Well, what have you taught him? Perhaps he can read—even write a little though this is by no means the case with the average of his class. He has mastered the multiplication table, though the applying that spell to any problem of actual life is usually beyond his comprehension. If he has lived in a manufacturing town, he is sharper than his bucolic comrade, but is also less likely to have gone to church. He may, however, have heard some lectures. The agricultural recruit is less indebted to street corners and gin-shops for secular training; but he has probably stamped and clattered into the country church a good deal, and tried to keep awake during the early part of the sermon by counting the words in the Proverbs of Solomon with which the old Saxon arches are besmeared. Cometh the rattle of the drum, and Sam from Chimneytown, and Bill from Broadacres, are smitten with the desire of travel and combat, and away they go. They fight, like fine fellows as they are; but they cannot be always fighting, so they get drunk because liquor is foolishly put in their way. They are put to extra drill—after which they get drunk again and are flogged, but still with the same sequel. Perhaps an army chaplain, struck with the good-natured expression of the persevering tipplers, approaches them, and, after some friendly remonstrance, asks, "Tell me, now, Sam, did no one ever warn you against this kind of thing? and you, Bill, surely you have been taught that the habit is degrading and beastly?" The soldiers consider; they would like to make a soldierly answer, and please the parson; but neither can recollect anything of the sort. But the clergyman is patient; and after a time a light breaks in upon them. Sam remembers that he once heard a lecture to young men in which a pleasant gentleman told some long stories, and advised everybody to be good and virtuous; and Bill is distinct in his recollection that the clergyman at Broadacres often preached against carnal wickedness, such as drinking, and the like. "And why did not you heed such good advice?" asks the chaplain. They look a little sheepish, and have really, not the least idea. But is it not, because they have been lectured at instead of *taught*? And is there not another reason that it is unwise on the part of those in authority to allow the temptations of drink to be placed in the way of brave men for whom no other source of amusement or recreation is provided? If drink were not allowed to be introduced in the camp it would be impossible for the soldier to get drunk. To prohibit drink in a large city is no easy matter; but to prohibit it in a camp and amid a marching army is a task that would not greatly oppress either the intellect or the courage of a good commanding officer.

WHA[illegible] THE WORKING MAN WANTS.

(*From [illegible] the Times, 24th November.*)

B[illegible] we are apt to begin in the autumn [illegible] foundations well in before [illegible] on the idea of getting [illegible] the time for the consummation. *Perhaps* that there [illegible] the principal part [illegible] mony in which Prince Albert [illegible] spring is the [illegible] at Birmingham on Thursday; otherwise [illegible] on one's time for any work that makes great demands [illegible] in faith and expectations. We know what the day [illegible] London—hardly ever one blacker; and at Birmingham we are told, "a cold and drizzling rain set in early in the morning, and continued throughout the day," without, however, damping the loyal ardour of the multitudes. Such an atmosphere adds only new lustre to the public spirit and perseverance with which his Royal Highness and the other distinguished personages present strove to dispel the gloom of the physical and, we suppose we must add, the mental atmosphere around them. Prince Albert showed his usual depth of reflection and breadth of survey; Lord Ashburton made an excellent speech, and there was, indeed, not one without much truth and common sense. If however, we say that the whole day's celebration reminds one of the phrase, "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," while we think that a most creditable and truly English process, we must say that it also describes the immense labour of the effort. *It all reads* as it were very up-hill work, and as if chaos itself had now to receive order and light. The first principles are evoked from the very heart of the universe and the human mind probed to its very depths for the great work now begun. Such a task requires such a style.

"When Ajax strives a rock's vast weight to throw
The line, too, labours and the words move slow."

The speeches, indeed, abounded in reminiscences greatly to the credit of the undertaking, but yet reminding us how much has been done, and to how little purpose. We are informed, to begin with, that Prince Albert had in former years done so much for the chief institutions and manufactures of Birmingham, that the council had scarcely felt it a presumption to ask for the renewed honour of a visit. Then not only are the two universities described as still confined, in a great degree, to their prescriptive specialities of mathematics and classics, but even the Great Exhibition, now four years past, is alluded to only to measure our increase of inferiority at Paris this year. Prince Albert tells us that almost everything is still to be done; Lord Ashburton that we are actually going backwards. The Midland Institute, it appears, is the very first institution that owes its origin in any way to the great movement of 1851. Even in London we are only laying the foundations of a temporary asylum for some outcast and scattered collections. Not a point was instanced by the royal or noble speakers in which we could be said to have improved. Only in some things our deficiency is more apparent than ever. In fact, the great British nation is beginning at last to be conscious not only of some natural deficiencies, but even of a temporary obscuration of its powers. We have some good painters, though even they are finding their matches abroad, but for the rest—let us see! We want a Heaven-sent general. We want a poet. We want a good historian—not a brilliant essayist, but a man who can write a compendious and classical history of England, or any other history. We want some endurable sermons. If the pulpit just now has no luminaries to mention, on the other hand the stage is not in its palmiest state. There died lately in great distress a man who could compose some original airs; but at this moment it cannot be pretended that we have a single composer of extraordinary genius. Going lower, into those homely regions where Prince Albert loves to succour and elevate the soul of British art—in furniture, paperhangings, ironwork, china, and almost everything that contributes to the decoration of our houses, we are still beaten by foreigners. *Apropos* of Birmingham, within these few years two splendid mansions have been built in Piccadilly by millionaires, both with costly iron railings—the one, however, from abroad, the other evidently from some home foundry. The foreign railing is a work of art, the other is an iron railing, and no more. To what are we to ascribe this general standstill? There is no committee of aged generals sitting *en permanence* over the designs of our crockery and hardware. No system of purchase excludes meritorious poverty, no Court favour sends genius to the wall, no seniority crushes the aspirations of youth. There is no monopoly here. There must be free trade in the realms of art. Nevertheless, British art still provokes the laborious encouragements and splendid condescensions we now witness at Birmingham. Pelion is still to be piled upon Ossa to attain even a fabric of antiquity—

"Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem."

No doubt we shall have to wait for the result, and when it comes it will probably come in a form, possibly, also, in a grandeur and comprehensiveness that we do not expect. All experience has shown that there is no such subdivision in the domains of genius as in the workshops of mechanical art. When the inspiration once comes down it lights many kindred studies. The Greek once possessed with the idea of beauty carried it out in everything. His poetry, his philosophy, his temples, his statues, his language, his very dress, could not but be beautiful. We might almost venture to say that there never was that sudden burst of genius which constitutes what is called an Augustan Era, without the light penetrating into every corner of the human mind. Certainly we labour under great disadvantages. This is a very material and matter-of-fact age. All classes are toiling hard for subsistence or for wealth; and when a man does begin to rest from his labours he has not much soul left for the Muses and Graces. As for the great majority, theirs is a sad bread-meat-and-beer, clothes and furniture sort of existence. Then, what are we to expect *from* 10,000 spinners and piecers employed the whole of their lives in watching spindles and piecing threads? What form the man who does the fiftieth part of a pin or a nail, or one piece in a watch or a lock? It must be confessed, too, that there is no country in the world with less social communication between the different classes. The workpeople of a town never see anything of their betters, and have no contact with more cultivated minds, except through the cold, dull medium of books, in which they neither see nor hear the writer, and catch neither his looks nor his tones. They who have most explored the "masses" of our great towns describe them as a Serbonian bog of ignorance, depression, and general deadness of heart, mind, and soul. Certainly their look, as they pass to and fro, is not encouraging to the philanthropist, and it argues no small courage for any man to devote himself to the task of their elevation. Something more than schools, "institutes," lectures, models, and apparatus is wanted here. Something more even than churches and the sparse ministrations of a divided clergy. We must be excused if we have an immense distrust of brick and mortar as a means of rescuing the poor from the many living influences of a civilised barbarism. But when our Heaven-sent poet and statesman and general have come, we shall then also look for some one to take the working man by the hand, speak to his innermost soul, win his heart, and point—to Heaven, of course, ultimately—but, meanwhile, to moral dignity and intellectual refinement.

CHINESE CURE FOR CHOLERA.—One morning after having said mass, I felt symptoms of cholera. I had a difficulty of breathing amounting almost to suffocation. A cold so intense took possession of my arms and legs, that I could not feel a hot iron applied to them. Just then a Chinese Christian came in to see me, and as soon as he looked at me he said: 'Father, you have the cholera.' To be certain, however, he looked under my tongue, and, observing the peculiar blackness of the veins there, he remarked that, unless I apply a remedy speedily, I would not live until night. I told him to do what he could for me. He took an ordinary pin and began pricking me under the tongue until he drew out from 10 to 20 drops of jet-black blood. Then after rubbing my arms gently, he tied a string very tightly about each one of my fingers, and pricked each one on the outside at the root of the nails until he brought a drop or two of the same kind of blood from each. Then, to see whether the operation had been successful or not, he pricked me with the same in the arm, very near the vein that is usually opened in blood-letting, and, seeing no blood issue, he pronounced it satisfactory. I still felt, however, a fearful oppression of the lungs. To relieve this, he ran the pin obliquely into the pit of my stomach about two-thirds of its length. (This operation the Chinese call opening the mouth of the heart.) Not a drop of blood came out here, but in a moment I felt myself entirely relieved, my blood began its circulation, my natural warmth returned, and, after an hour of slight fever, I went about my avocations. This is the ordinary Chinese remedy. I have known it to be applied to five of our fathers in cholera, and it failed only once.—*Chinese Missionary in Civilta Cattolica.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 21.—Ariel, schooner, 65 tons, Captain Thompson, from Wellington January 28. Passengers—Mrs. Hartman and 5 children, Mr. Calcott, Mr. Mastiff. Captain, agent.

February 21.—Tamar (s.), 300 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Twofold Bay the 19th, and Broulee the 20th instant. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Murray, Messrs. Boulder, Nicholson, Page, Weir, and 9 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agent.

DEPARTURES.

February 21.—Capella, for Manila.
February 21.—African, for Calcutta.
February 21.—Wanderer, for Auckland.
February 21.—Mary Nicholson, for Valparaiso.
February 21.—William Denny (s.), for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Content, for Otago; Coila, for Geelong; Morayshire, for Norfolk Island; Bee, for Bombay; Sophia, for Tahiti; Frances, for San Francisco.

CLEARANCES.

February 21.—Frances, barque, 2[illegible]6 tons, Captain Sterry, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Douglass and child, Mrs. Gregory and child, Mr. and Mrs. Traner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and 20 in the steerage.

February 21.—Morayshire, ship, 650 tons, Captain Mathers, for Norfolk Island, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. T. W. Shepherd.

February 21.—Brilliant, schooner, 128 tons, Captain Wilson, for Melbourne.

February 21.—Daniel Webster, barque, 196 tons, Captain Addams, for Auckland via Newcastle, in ballast.

February 21.—Elizabeth, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Noon, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 21.—Rover, from Hawkesbury River, with 500 bushels maize; Effie, from Morpeth, with 75 tons coal; Gitana, from Brisbane Water, with 350 bushels maize, 6 boxes quinces; Ann, and Mounts Bay, from Shoalhaven, with 44 tons potatoes, 50 bushels maize; Flora Bella, from Newcastle, with 180 tons coal; Thistle (s.), from the Hunter, with 53 bales wool, 47 bales hay, 59 hides, 120 bags potatoes, 60 bags maize, 87 sheep, 43 pigs, 10 coops fowls, 5 horses, 3 cases eggs, 3 cases fruit, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 21.—Ann, and Lass o' Gowrie, for Shoalhaven; Will o' the Wisp, Midshipman, and Gitana, for Brisbane Water; Lavina, Flora Bella, and Herculean, for Newcastle; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

IMPORTS.

February 21.—Ariel, from Wellington: 65 bales wool, 30 cwt. flax, Order.

EXPORTS.

February 21.—Elizabeth, for Melbourne: 569 cases, 8 casks, Brown and Co; 300 bags sugar, C. Harris; 287 coils rope, H. H. Beauchamp; 64 cases sardines, 6 cases salmon, E. Mullendorff and Co; 10 cases matches, Cohen and Harbottle; 16 casks soda ash, Smith, Campbell, and Co; 80 packages ironmongery, Levicks and Piper; 32 cases matches, Flower, Tange, and Co; 771 bags oats, Gollan, Mackenzie, and Co; 50 coils rope, 6 bales gunny bags, R. Towns and Co; 1 piano, Original cargo.

February 21.—Frances, for San Francisco: 150 tons coal, 14 casks bluestone, Wass Brothers.

February 21.—Brilliant, for Melbourne: 14 packages, C. Briggs; 5 hogsheads brandy, H. Moore; 112 bags potatoes, H. J. Heap; 13 bales paper, J. F. M'Donald; 5 cases, J. W. and S. Thompson; 154 cases, Lamb, Spry, and Co; 68 chests tea, Flower, Salting, and Co; 40 bundles shovels, 495 bars, 13 bundles iron, 649 dray boxes, J. Keep; 92 cases beer, J. R. Kendrick; 15 cases drapery, Montefiore, Graham, and Co; 41 packages, G. Gregory; 47 cases elixir, 8 cases jams, 112 cases oil stores, S. J. Cohen; 6 bales blankets, J. V. Barnard; 6 packages, C. Robinson and Co; 50 firkins butter, Carell and Wood; 1 case, M. Moss; 29 tierces tobacco, Cohen and Harbottle; 67 cases chicory, Scott and Co; 176 bundles sheet iron, 189 camp ovens, T. Woolley; 41 boxes tin plates, T. and W. Bennett; 7 cases, J. Dean; 4 drays, 200 spokes, W. Wright.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NORFOLK ISLAND.—By the Morayshire, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR OTAGO AND PORT COOPER.—By the Content, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR BOMBAY.—By the Bee, this day, at noon.
FOR TAHITI.—By the Sophia, this evening, at 6.
FOR DIEPPE.—By the Gertrude, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Frances, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga, on Saturday, at 2 p.m.
FOR BOMBAY.—By the Phoenix, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, February 21: Eagle, schooner, 124 tons, Kelly, for Melbourne; Gladiator ship, 534 tons, Sim, for London; Thomas and Henry, brig, 234 tons, Thomson, for Otago; James Booth, ship, 637 tons, Dutble, for London.

The Ariel, from Wellington, reports the schooner Queen of the Isles as having sailed for Melbourne, via Nelson, in company with her.

The Tamar (s.), arrived yesterday at 8 30 a.m., having left Twofold Bay on the 19th, at 7 p.m., and Broulee on the 20th instant, at 9 a.m. She reports the ship William Hyde as having sailed from the former place for New Zealand, with sheep, &c, on Saturday morning last. The brig Maria Theresa arrived at Twofold Bay at 5 p.m. on the 19th instant, and had some of her sails split in a gale of wind. The ketch Martha was laying at Broulee. The cargo of the Tamar consists of 120 bales wool and sundries.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February.		SUN		HIGH WATER	
		Rises	Sets	Morn.	Even.
22	FRIDAY.	5 41	6 45	8 25	8 [illegible]

Moon—Last Quarter, 45m. 11h. A.M. February 30.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 22nd.

The performances will commence with the domestic drama entitled MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER. Michael Erle, Mr. Holloway. Philip D'Arville, Mr. C. Evans. Miles Melville, Mr. Maynard. Mary Woodward, Miss Glyndon. Julia Sping, Mrs. A. Torning. To conclude with the celebrated domestic drama, by G. D. Pitt, Esq., of SUSAN HOPLEY, or, THE TRIALS AND VICISSITUDES OF A SERVANT GIRL.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1856.

THE public life of Mr. PLUNKETT has now been sufficiently canvassed. We propose to re-examine his claims—to place them before our readers, and to submit to their judgment—whether in advocating his return as a member for the city we have not suggested the discharge of a public obligation, and a step calculated to promote the welfare of the colony. We shall scarcely be suspected of leaning to the cause of Mr. PLUNKETT from any strong preferences founded upon either nation or faith. But we have ever held that antipathies to a citizen resting upon either his religious belief or the country of his birth, when they affect not political fitness, are not only below the dignity of liberal minds, but are likely to lead to great practical mischief. One prejudice is necessarily invoked to combat another, and men who might unite for the common good are divided by the hot sulphurous and impassable gulf of sectarian hate. We cannot ignore the fact that our social and political interests are inseparably interwoven, however repugnant our hereditary feelings, and that the liberty which all claim cannot be enjoyed unless every exotic cause of political alienation be suppressed. The patriot of the highest character is the man who honestly and without reserve, abjures all pretensions unsuited to modern relations, and to colonial life; one who gives his days and nights to preserve the line which separates the civil rights and obligations of all from questions of religion. Our principles to be worth anything, must be practical. It is in vain to profess a sense of political justice, if, whenever an occasion for its manifestation is afforded, it is utterly powerless. So far, therefore, from the points of differences which exist beween him and many of the British-born and Protestant people of this city, appearing to them to constitute an objection to Mr. PLUNKETT, they rejoice to find in him one in whom they can confide with the fullest security, and who yet is loved and trusted by his own countrymen;—one who, judging from his conduct for five-and-twenty years, neither in his sympathy as an Irishman or in his profession as a Roman Catholic, will ever sacrifice the general interests of the community, or suffer himself to be an instrument of any faction, whether polemical or national.

Taking this view, we certainly regret that attempts are made to exasperate the animosities generated in other lands, and that the coarsest and most brutal allusions are made by partizans who know their probable effect on the countrymen of Mr. PLUNKETT. They know that these insults are rarely lost,—that they act with peculiar force upon men of strong passions and warm affections, and that they not only create heart-burnings and antipathies, but violence and retaliation. There are men who take pleasure in savage warfare—who think that politics are worth nothing unless they lead to the outrages of a mob, or the brutalising demoralisation of general drunkenness. They see, therefore, with increasing delight the success of the measures which they have taken to ensure the collision of the less instructed classes, to place Englishmen and Irishmen in opposition, and to infuse into the politics of Sydney all the resentments of ages of mutual wrong. There will come a time of calm reflection; the conduct of all parties will pass in review hereafter before the community, and it will pronounce its severest condemnation on those who have attempted to kindle a fire which none may hereafter be able to quench.

In proposing Mr. PLUNKETT no opposition was even contemplated to the late members. Whatever bitterness may arise in the course of this conflict is not to be attributed either to the intentions or conduct of those who, in calling Mr. PLUNKETT to stand for the city, did not touch the claims and prospects of others. The coalition is now fairly understood, and attempts to disguise its character are foolish. No one, whatever side he may take in this election, has the slightest doubt that the combination of the candidates under the auspices of one committee, and meeting in general assembly—virtually prohibiting all discussion of their comparative claims—is an attempt to carry the whole by the interests of each. We do not at all dispute the right of the supporters of this system to combine, if they think proper; but while they, in that very combination, assure the public that all of the candidates are equally meritorious and deserving of public support, they cannot complain of those who, approving of a part of their number, yet more strongly preferring the claims of Mr. PLUNKETT, leave all further choice to the friends of the coalition, and suffer them to decide which of the four shall be *hindmost*.

We have stated, generally, what, in our opinion, constitutes the claim of Mr. PLUNKETT to the support of his friends—his public character, spreading over twenty-five years, and the consistency with which, in times however unfavourable, he has maintained the rights of all classes of the community. Instead of comparing his conduct with that of his antagonists, or building his reputation on their disgrace, we should prefer suggesting to our readers what Mr. PLUNKETT has been to the colony as a servant of the Crown when all his personal interests were beyond the reach of popular control, and when he might, like many, have lived for himself alone.

His first notable service was opening the Legislative Council to the public eye—a change certainly more important than almost any thing that has transpired since that time—a change which immediately altered the complexion of legislation, and rendered bigotry and exclusiveness no longer possible.

When the convict population was degraded to the lowest serfdom, and punishments were inflicted with a severity at which human nature shudders, Mr. PLUNKETT stood between the tyrannical masters and their unfortunate servants and terminated a system surcharged with darkness, oppression, and cruelty. Can a higher claim to respect and gratitude be suggested to a British people?

We perfectly well remember the outcry which was raised in these colonies when the imperial law was abused, to the spoliation of ticket-of-leave men, who were liable to be deprived of their earnings by any nefarious debtor, by merely pleading the civil condition of the creditor. It is to the high honour of Mr. PLUNKETT that he interposed the shield of the Crown to prevent that spoliation, and not content with this partial amelioration, which depended on the personal character of the law officer for the time being, he drew up the Act of Parliament, while on a visit to England, which terminated this oppression for ever.

Mr. PLUNKETT has supported the cause of public education with distinguished zeal. We do not now analyse the different schemes which exist, but here we mark the independence of his mind and character. It is well known that the leading members of the priesthood were opposed at that time to the sentiments of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and that he practically refuted the imputation of mental slavery, and secured at last a partial trial of a scheme which has since commanded the approval of the highest ecclesiastical and civil authorities in Ireland, both Protestant and Roman Catholics.

The law providing for the religious instruction of the people was prepared by Mr. PLUNKETT. There are two courses open on such occasions—one that the stronger parties by union should divide all the spoil between them, and exclude all the rest. We have seen these coalitions, these politic arrangements between men who have never met before, who cannot bear the slightest social intercourse, who deliver each other to SATAN every hour of the day, or to the uncovenanted mercies of GOD (meaning anything but mercy). Nevertheless, when money is for distribution, in the most cosy and comfortable manner, they divide the advantage which Providence has given them jointly, because neither can entirely appropriate. Our views in reference to such religious endowments have been expressed pointedly heretofore, and we have no doubt by gradual progress they will be adopted in all the colonies, as they are already in one. But we admire not the less the moral dignity and consistency of the man who offered the advantages which he sought, not to the dominant professions only, but to all. He included in the original draft of his bill the members of the Jewish persuasion, who have now been admitted to their supposed share. We should deem it almost impossible that they—a large and respectable class in the community—could feel otherwise than kindly towards a man who, with religious opinions at the antipodes of their own, upon civil principles sought to give them all the advantages conferred by the State upon the most favoured classes. How much Mr. PLUNKETT was then in advance of the times it would be invidious to tell.

Mr. PLUNKETT recently introduced and carried a new Marriage Law. No doubt some gentlemen in the coalition are entitled to claim a share in that bill, nor can we of the Press be excluded. The public will acknowledge the talent and usefulness of Mr. COWPER, and feel grateful for the warm interest he displayed in passing the law which was to place all denominations on an equal footing. Although it is perfectly regular for any of the candidates to give Mr. COWPER "a Rowland for an Oliver," still we, who are not under that dispensation, very cheerfully admit that upon many points the same claims urged for Mr. PLUNKETT may also be advanced on his behalf. His services in the promotion of railroads, his exertions for the liberation of this colony and all the colonies from the yoke of convictism, and the administrative talent which he has often discovered, have given him a position that it would be absurd for any person to deny, and which, at least, we have no disposition to deny. It is well known that the Presbyterian denomination were suffering under the suspicion of the illegality of almost all their marriages. From that doubt the recent bill has, with the fullest approbation and consent of all, liberated them entirely, and we are glad to find that there is not one section of the public who do not look upon that Law with approval, as being both sufficient and just. It will become the model of colonial legislation. It would be impossible for a gentleman belonging to the Presbyterian denomination not to feel that the services rendered by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL are highly to his honour, and suited to his public life.

We have heretofore alluded to the determined measures taken by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to protect the aborigines, the obloquy to which these measures exposed him, and the ample vindication which time has offered in his defence. This country would have been awfully disgraced had the question remained undecided—whether those who claim this country as their native land possessed the common rights of humanity, and were entitled to be protected from wholesale murder by the strong arm of the law.

Although Mr. PLUNKETT has shown himself the friend of all men, of all colours and countries, when they have been under the jurisdiction of this colony, it is to his honour also that he opposed the selfish schemes, from which great social mischief would hereafter have resulted, and perhaps have laid the foundation of slavery. Is it forgotten that Mr. BOYD and his companions lured from their country the savages of New Caledonia, regardless of the misery which might follow the wives of the unfortunate men, who evidently misunderstood the compact imposed upon them? Against this scheme of virtual slavery Mr. PLUNKETT raised an effectual protest. Not less decisive has been his discouragement of other plans only less adverse to the ultimate welfare of this country, and tending to debase its population. We guard ourselves against all exaggerated representations of the evils of a mixed race, and we would not shut the door of the colony against any who chose to make it their home. But this is widely different to selfish schemes to bring in savage races for the mere chance of gaining by their labour, and that, too, under regulations which must in the long run amount to slavery itself.

We also have before reminded our readers that when the question of transportation was last discussed in this colony, and finally decided, Mr. PLUNKETT gave the whole weight of his experience and character to the cause of the Abolitionists; that he did so when other members of the Government thought neutrality the utmost concession which they could make to the people, and that he braved that future reckoning which all who oppose the possessors of power are sure to meet, unless saved by some singular good fortune. The conduct of Mr. PLUNKETT on this occasion rises into a resistless claim, which none who took part in that great conflict could ignore. Well we remember that at the time it caused unbounded admiration in the popular party, and elsewhere undisguised aversion and reproach.

The course Mr. PLUNKETT will pursue in public affairs hereafter is better inferred by his past conduct than from his speeches. We do not see the value of some of the machinery of the New Constitution, which he may be inclined to preserve, but we are satisfied that, when the question shall be discussed in the new Parliament, it is not from Mr. PLUNKETT that any obstruction will be offered to the deliberate and decided wishes of the people. It is not possible we can have men who concur in all points, without excluding the highest qualifications and admitting the meanest. There are people who are prepared to swear to any proposition for a seat. But where men *think*, they inevitably differ. It may suit the purpose of some persons to exalt into temporary importance a crotchet of their own, and to make all virtues and attainments worthless which are not included within it; but that will not be the course of the electors of Sydney.

We are almost ashamed to notice those gross and wicked charges which have been brought against Mr. PLUNKETT in the exercise of his office as ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The vindication of himself has clothed his enemies with confusion. In one instance he proved that he was absent from the colony during the whole transaction in which his corruption was said to be palpable. In another instance he proved that he never saw the man with whom he was said to quarrel, and on whom he was charged with seeking revenge by pursuing his life—an awful and atrocious charge, and a disgrace to those who, claiming the position of gentlemen, heard it in silence. The case of Polack has also shown itself to be a mere wanton outcry. Was it not Mr. PLUNKETT's duty, as it is the duty of every man, to obey a subpœna, and give evidence in a case where the liberty of a fellow-subject was involved? Can anything be more abominable than to insinuate complicity with the criminal, because a gentleman happening to hold the office of Attorney-General, and taking no part in the prosecution, answered questions put to him by the counsel for the defence? There is something so absurd in the charge that it almost redeems its atrocity. Every good citizen detests the foul-mouthed defamer who fills the street with abominable outcries, but sometimes it is almost impossible to refrain from smiling at the ingenuity and effrontery with which he interweaves the lies which yet render him so infamous.

A large and influential class in this city are the publicans. We have no idea what their political sympathies may be, but the attempt to represent Mr. PLUNKETT as hostile to their social rights, as a class, is in harmony with the general system of detraction. It is pretty well known that in former times many persons got to be keepers of public-houses whose whole career had been infamous—who were the systematic promoters and rewarders of crime. We can easily suppose, therefore, that when a gentleman of that class made his appearance in the witness-box that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, having had to deal with him in other capacities in former times, did not feel much disposed to rely upon his testimony. We can have no apprehension that the widely different class of men who now belong to that trade will think *themselves* dishonoured, because persons whose police characters rendered them unworthy of credit were set aside by the Crown or ejected from the jury-box they disgraced. We are not disposed to rip up the ancient grievances which would fully explain under what circumstances such a course might be taken, but it is well remembered that jurors have been known to telegraph to the prisoners in the dock, and to give them a private assurance that *all should end well.*

The personal character of Mr. PLUNKETT is blameless. We do not think any human being—not himself infamous—would be found to question Mr. PLUNKETT's honour, or cast the slightest stain upon his character as a man and a gentleman. In so long a career he must have awakened animosities, and come into collision with many; but it must be a rare degree of personal excellence, which through such various scenes, and in an office so calculated to create bitter recollections, has preserved to him the confidence of almost every respectable member of the community; all, whether his political antagonists or not, bear testimony to Mr. PLUNKETT's worth, and acknowledge that whatever may be his opinions, he stands in the highest place as an honourable and upright man.

These reasons are in our opinion sufficient to justify the support which we have given to Mr. PLUNKETT's cause. We are not so presumptuous as to predict the final verdict of the election. No certainty can be attained beforehand where there are so many thousand voters, many of whom will probably be disfranchised. Whatever may be the issue, the career of Mr. PLUNKETT has given him a stronger claim than any other man now before the constituencies of this colony. He has indeed no peculiar interest in obtaining a seat; an office can give him no pecuniary advantage; his long service entitles him to a pension; the constitution gives him one. He is entitled to it not merely for what he has done, but for what he has refrained from doing. While other members of his profession are found connected with banking establishments, have made large fortunes in speculative pursuits, and shared in all the advantages of a rising colony, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL has limited himself to his profession, and rejected all the means of gain which could in the remotest degree compromise the administration of justice. To say that his pension, under these circumstances, is extravagant, and at the close of twenty-five years' service, is mere folly.

We should be glad even at the eleventh hour to be relieved from the necessity of advising plumping to the supporters of Mr. PLUNKETT. If the coalition will honestly and fairly disperse, and leave the electors to follow that course which they think proper, affording them an opportunity to compare the candidates by holding separate meetings on behalf of each, we shall then be most happy to see plumping abandoned, and every elector choose four of the whole number of candidates most in his regard; but if the coalition is to continue, we see no course honest and fair to Mr. PLUNKETT but that his friends should record their votes in his favour, and leave the coalition to settle "the order of their going" among themselves.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice MILFORD and a special jury of twelve.

KORFF AND ANOTHER V. PERRY.

This was an action of trover for the detention of various packages of stationery, &c. Plea, that plaintiff was not possessed.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Darvall and Stephen for the defendant.

The defendant in this case was the official assignee of the insolvent estate of Snelgrove and Thompson, and had caused the goods forming the subject matter of this action—a quantity of stationery, valued at from £1500 to £2000—to be seized as part of the assets of that estate. Plaintiffs claimed to hold the goods under a bill of sale, which had been executed by the insolvents in June, 1855, to secure the plaintiffs from loss under a cash credit bond to the Australian Joint Stock Bank for £1500, wherein the plaintiffs had made themselves sureties for Snelgrove and Thompson. At the time the cash credit bond was executed, which was in the previous year, no security was given, and although there had been a promise of such security it was not pressed for, Snelgrove and Thompson being believed by the plaintiffs to be in perfectly solvent circumstances. But this belief had been shaken by the fact that Snelgrove and Thompson had borrowed small sums of money from the plaintiffs, which they had failed to return. The latter consequently pressed for security, and obtained the bill of sale alluded to on such goods as were in the shop, as well as a warrant of attorney. Subsequently judgment was entered upon, and execution issued upon this warrant of attorney; but, ere any fruits of such judgment could be obtained, or further steps taken, Snelgrove and Thompson sequestrated. Shortly after the sequestration the plaintiffs ascertained from one of the insolvents (Thompson) that a quantity of goods from the shop were concealed at a house in Goulburn-street. Of these goods the plaintiffs took possession under the authority of their bill of sale, giving notice to the defendant, as official assignee, that they had done so. The defendant caused application to be made by the messenger of the Insolvent Court for the surrender of these goods as part of the assets. This having been refused, they were obtained by the means of a search warrant. It was maintained that, at the time this bill of sale was given, Snelgrove and Thompson were solvent; and it was stated by Thompson himself, who was examined, that with care and prudence they might then have recovered from all their difficulties. On the other hand it was contended that they were at this time actually insolvent, and a great deal of evidence was gone into for the purpose of showing that they had at that time been frequently sued, and were otherwise embarrassed beyond recovery. This most important questions in this case, however, were questions of law, which it was understood would, in any event, be carried before the full Court. These had reference to the operation of the bill of sale in transferring ownership; to its sufficiency, and to effect upon the transaction of the local Insolvent Act.

The jury returned a special finding upon the following issues, referred to them by his Honor:—That the goods in question were in possession of the insolvents at the time of the bill of sale, and the plaintiffs sustained by the removal of them damages £1500; that the insolvents were unable to meet their liabilities at the time of executing the bill of sale; that some of the goods were removed before the declaration of insolvency; that the insolvents had possession of the goods for the plaintiffs. Damages entered for plaintiffs, £1500.

BANCO COURT.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and a jury of four.

SOLMITZ AND ANOTHER V. ARIANSEN.

This case, the trial of which was commenced on Wednesday, was now resumed and concluded.

It was an action by consignees against a shipmaster, for not having delivered "in good condition," certain portions of his cargo consigned to the plaintiffs.

Messrs. Darvall and Pring appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen for the defendant.

The defendant was master of the Hamburgh ship Hampden, by which a quantity of goods consigned to the plaintiffs had been imported. Among these goods were packages of gin, furniture, plated-ware, matches, and perfumery. The damage which these goods were said to have sustained had arisen, it was contended, from their having been landed during heavy rains on the 4th of May last. One of the plaintiffs having, as he stated, complained to the chief officer of the impropriety of landing these goods at such a time and under such circumstances, had been treated so uncivilly that he could not press his remonstrances further. Such of the goods as he could get away from the wharf that evening were removed, but notwithstanding all the diligence that could be exercised, the wharf was closed for the night ere all could be removed, and the goods which remained there were exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The goods to which the evidence chiefly bore reference as having sustained injury were some furniture and a quantity of matches packed in zinc boxes, with external cases of wood. As to the latter the defendant had paid a sum of £12 into Court, and with reference to the other goods, it was contended that they had been properly landed, and any injury which they had sustained had arisen from want of due diligence in removing them. It was sworn that they had been landed during an interval of fine weather, and without any negligence. The evidence upon this point, as to the value of the goods, the condition of the outer match cases, and other collateral points, was conflicting. The payment into Court was intended as an acknowledgment of the amount of injury sustained by the plaintiffs, and exclusively attributable to the frailty of the packages.

His HONOR directed the jury that if the defendant had landed the goods in question in fine weather, and that a *reasonable* time had elapsed before their removal by the plaintiffs (facts which it was peculiarly the province of the jury to ascertain), their verdict must be given in favour of the defendant. Otherwise, for the plaintiff. The only principles of law applicable to the case were these,—notice must be given to consignees of arrival of ship; the ship must be discharged with proper notice to consignees, in weather not injurious to the goods discharged; and reasonable care must be taken of the goods.

A verdict was found for the plaintiff on the last issue, damages £18, in addition to the sum paid into court; and on the first and second issues for plaintiff, damages £5.

Before Mr. Justice DICKINSON and a jury of four.

M'GRATH V. GREEN.

This case having been partly heard, was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

JURY COURT.—SPECIAL JURY CAUSES.—Weston v. Ewen; Lord v. The Commissioners for the City of Sydney; Mortimer v. Mort.

BANCO COURT (juries of four).—Tooth and others v. Fraser; Coutin v. Budin (short); Sly v. Dyer (short). All other causes triable by a jury of four, set down for hearing during the sittings in February, will go over as remanets.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Tuting and Co. an adjourned special meeting was held. A claim for £60 9s. was proved, and one of the insolvents was examined.

In the estate of Matthew Mullaney a special meeting. Insolvent was examined, and the meeting terminated.

A certificate of discharge was granted to John Brien Crisp.

The certificate meeting in the estate of John Brooks was adjourned by consent.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 22—William H. Hopkins, second, 10. Puzey and Strong, third, 11. John W. King, first, half-past 11. Matthew Mullany, third, noon. John M. Hughes, single, half-past 1. Martha Lloyd, adjourned second, 2. John Ellis, adjourned special, for examination, 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling and Mr. G. Hill.

Seven persons were charged with having been found drunk in the streets. One of them, an old offender, named Eliza Brennan, was dealt with as a vagrant, and sentenced to seven day's imprisonment; the others were fined 20s. each, with the ordinary alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Maria Snooks, found guilty of using obscene language, was sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; Richard M'Grath, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for three days.

Elizabeth M'Grath, and Thomas Collins, for assaulting constables in the execution of their duty, were severally fined 10s., or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

James Woodward, charged with disorderly conduct, was found guilty of drunkenness, and sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Walter Whelan, convicted of carelessly driving, being drunk, and thereby endangering his own and other persons' lives and limbs, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for three days.

Susan M'Kinnon was charged by Thomas Dowling with having last night, on the Racecourse, robbed him of a sovereign and a knife, which she took from his trousers pocket, after he had given her 2s. 6d. and treated her to a pint of whisky. He had been for a considerable time in her company on the most secluded part of the ground, and was about to crown the evening's enjoyment with a pipe of tobacco, when he missed first the knife and then the sovereign; he taxed her with stealing, which she as positively denied; he detained her, however, until a policeman hove in sight, whom he hailed, and to whom he gave his lady-love (old enough to be his grandmother) in charge; prisoner was searched at the lock-up; in one stocking was found the prosecutor's knife, and a sovereign in the other. Having elected to be tried in the summary jurisdiction of the Court, she was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Thomas Hutchinson was charged with stealing money, belonging to a lodge of the Ancient Order of Royal Foresters, of which he was a member, and treasurer. John Nichols, President of the Society, deposed that on the 29th or 30th November last, he missed £12 1s. 5d. from the box in which the cash was kept; that box was kept inside a larger; of one box prisoner kept the key, and witness the key of the other; the boxes were kept in the lodge-room, at Leavy's public house; the money was put into the box in presence of both witness and the prisoner; on the 23rd November prisoner said he required a book kept in the cash box, and witness accompanied him to the lodge room, in order to assist him in getting the book; saw prisoner take out and replace the box, but did not see him take out the money, nor, having no suspicion, did he watch prisoner's motions; did not see prisoner again until the 8th instant, he having in the mean time been absent; only one penny was found in the box when opened in the presence of a committee appointed for the purpose; an audit of the books had been held, and a deficiency of upwards of £17 was discovered, besides the £12 abstracted from the box; no other person than the prisoner ever had the opportunity of abstracting the money from the box. On the 8th instant prisoner was apprehended in Sydney by Constable Baillie. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Moffat, and the defence by Mr. Cory. The latter called no witnesses in reply, but contended, on the authority of sundry reported cases, that his client, being a member of the lodge, and being besides, the proper officer appointed to have the custody of the money, even if he took it as alleged, could not be proceeded against for a larceny, to whatever other form of prosecution he may have made himself amenable, and ought, therefore, to be discharged. Mr. Dowling said that this was a case differing in one respect or another from all those cited by Mr. Cory; and as it was a case of considerable importance, so many people being interested in the management of benefit societies, he should send it for the determination of a higher tribunal. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

James Yorke and Charles Yorke, butchers, were proceeded against for being, on the 30th of January last, the owners of 876 sheep, which, though not branded with their initials, they suffered to be driven over Parramatta-road, Parramatta street, and other places. This being the first conviction under the Act, Mr. Dowling inflicted the minimum penalty of one farthing per head, with 2s. 6d. costs.

Bridget Redman was charged with having wilfully destroyed three squares of glass, of the value of 2s. 3d., the property of one John O'Brien; and the evidence supporting the complaint, she was ordered to pay the amount, with 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned for 24 hours.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. Ebsworth, J.P.

John M. Farland was convicted of drunkenness, and sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. or be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Mary Ann Williams, for stealing wearing apparel, the property of Margaret Neil, was sent to gaol for two months.

Charles Robinson and Samuel Perch, remanded from yesterday, on the charge of having three tumblers in their possession, supposed to be stolen from some public-house, were again brought up this morning, and they failing to give a satisfactory account of how they became possessed of them, were sentenced to pay a fine of 10s. or be imprisoned for three days.

John Pollock, also remanded from yesterday, till to-day, in order that he might be examined by the police surgeon, he appearing to be of unsound mind, was again brought up. Dr. Rutter having examined him, stated he was labouring under *delirium tremens*, and was unfit to be at large, and was therefore sent to gaol for seven days, for medical treatment.

August Savlie, who was remanded from yesterday on the charge of firing a pistol at Mary Ann Burrows, again appeared to-day. The facts of the case were as follows:—Complainant is a young woman of doubtful respectability; and the defendant, a French seaman, who cohabited with her; they resided in a house of a very questionable character, situate in Cumberland-street. On Tuesday last, defendant was in a very desponding state, and the complainant was unwell and in fits during the whole of the morning; in the afternoon they were consequently laying down on the bed together, and while complainant was asleep defendant fired a pistol, containing powder only, into the ear of the complainant. The medical man who was called in proved that no serious injury had been done. Defendant, when called upon for his defence, admitted that he had fired the pistol as described, but stated that he was in a state of intoxication at the time and had no intention of injuring the woman. He was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Court, bail being allowed him in his own surety of £100, and two others of £50 each.

Thomas Ellis was found indebted to George Messop in the sum of £21, as his wages as mate of the ship Trident. The defence set up was that complainant had lost part of the cargo; that, however, not appearing to be the case, payment was ordered, together with professional costs £2 2s., and costs of court 5s. 2d.

James Houron was convicted of threatening the life of William Reynolds, and was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, in his own surety of £20, and two others of £10 each.

John M'Gill, for using insulting language towards William James Master, of the Golden Age, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, was fined 10s., and costs 6s. 6d.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE adjourned meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at the Exchange Rooms, Pitt-street North. The attendance was small, there being merely a quorum present. Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair.

Mr. Adolph Feez, having been duly proposed and seconded, was unanimously elected a member of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN observed the next business which should be transacted related to the Insolvent Laws, but in the absence of the chairman of the select committee which had this matter in hand, the consideration of it must be deferred. He then read for the consideration of the Chamber the following letter:—

To the Chamber of Commerce.

Sirs,—Touching the Insolvent Laws, I have to submit for your consideration the desirableness of compelling persons owing moneys to the extent of £10, that they be compelled to submit to compulsory sequestration.

I have three judgments against one man, the whole only amounting to £49—yet I cannot declare him insolvent, though I know he has plenty of concealed property.

I also submit for your consideration the reasonableness of putting some curb upon persons not in trade or business. It was only in yesterday's *Herald* that some "writing clerk" filed his schedule for £16; and not long since a carpenter filed his schedule for £13. Surely it would be a cheap process for the Judge to examine these parties on filing their schedules, or make them reserve and deposit at least 25 per cent. of their earnings until their debts were paid.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
B. C. Rodd.

February 15th, 1856.

The next business the Chairman said to be brought before the Chamber was the adjourned debate on the Nautical School question. He, having remarked the fact that the number of merchants in attendance, although they were the persons principally interested, was very few, called upon

Captain WILLIAMSON, who said his principal reason for moving the adjournment of this question was in order that, before the Chamber approved of this scheme, by calling a public meeting and so identifying itself with it, that they might understand distinctly the subject in its various lights, from the observations of those intimately connected with it. He concurred with Mr. Parkes as to the benefits that might accrue from such an institution as he proposed, but at the same time he thought they would have great difficulty in obtaining boys for the school. It was not out of opposition to Mr. Parkes that he took the view he did; he gave that gentleman every credit for the perseverance he had shown in Council with reference to this matter, but he differed from that gentleman in his conclusions. The present motion was to call a public meeting, and by doing so they would give an approval to the scheme: they should look at the expenses. The Council had voted £2000 for a hulk, while it would cost upwards of £3000, and so with many others of the items; and with reference to the number of boys, the moment they were put under restraint one half of them would bolt, and never become sailors at all. This country differed materially from England and Scotland, where lads would go on board for the mere sake of getting their food. Reference had been made to seamen having their sons brought up in the school, but it was a notorious fact that seamen never sent their children to sea. He (Captain W.) had commanded a vessel out of this port for twelve years, and during that time he had nine apprentices; three ran away, one was drowned, one was now a settler at Petwell, another at the Manning River, another was a shoemaker on the Rocks, and the others were also employed on shore, none of them having gone but one voyage, and this would be the case with the boys from the Nautical School. In this country they could never force a native marine by the establishment of nautical schools, for there were so many other more advantageous openings for labour. Mr. Parkes' proposal was, he believed, that a portion of the funds should be raised by subscriptions from the merchants. The interest felt by them in this matter was evidently very inconsiderable when they looked at the few who had attended this meeting, and, therefore, when they saw the difficulty which had existed in raising a sufficient sum to complete the Exchange Building, he did not think the £1000 for the Nautical School would ever be raised. He thought the best plan was to start on a small scale, and with this view he moved the following amendment:—

That this Chamber hesitates to recommend the formation of a Nautical School on board ship; but, with the view of assisting those willing to avail themselves of the opportunity, recommend that a free school be established in connection with the Bethel Church, where in addition to the elementary branches a class for navigation be formed during the day, and likewise a class for navigation between the hours of seven and nine p.m.

Mr. BREILLAT said he should be sorry to be considered as acting in opposition to Mr. Parkes in this matter, but he had thought on the subject and made various inquiries, and after having done so he entirely fell into the views of the last speaker. He did not doubt boys might be found to join the school, but he questioned whether sufficient public interest would be manifested to support it, and he therefore thought it better to start on a small scale. The youths of this colony were a very unsettled class, and Mr. Parkes proposed that after the boys had served two years they should have the offer of going to sea, or adopting some other line of life. If that were allowed, probably not one half of the boys would ever go to sea, and consequently there would be an entire loss for those boys' keep, &c. He therefore thought it better to start on a small scale with an elementary school in connection with the Bethel Union. This plan he thought particularly desirable, if it were true, as he had heard a few evenings since, that out of 50,000 seamen shipped in London, the average duration of their lives as seamen was only eleven years—this showed how great the fluctuation in this matter was. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. PARKES, in explanation, stated that by the vote of the Legislature £3000 was available on their raising £1000. That done, they could see the scheme carried out practically, with 70 boys for one year. He also reminded them that he had not brought this matter before the Chamber, and they had already identified themselves with it by addressing the Governor in terms favourable to it, and therefore they could not escape the discredit, if there be any, in the event of the school turning out a failure.

Mr. HIRST neither agreed with the resolution nor the amendment. He did not see that the merchants were interested in this matter more than any other of the citizens, and therefore did not think they should be specially called on to subscribe. It should be a burden on the general community, and come out of the general revenue.

The CHAIRMAN briefly referred to the original report in favour of the establishment of a nautical school, and the amendment as proposed by Captain Williamson. He must say that, as a member of the mercantile body, he would be ashamed that the idea of establishing such a school should be abandoned because the onus of raising a thousand pounds devolved upon the merchants of Sydney. He did not mean to say that within the walls of that Chamber the money should be altogether raised; but certainly, what with their own great interest in the matter, and their influence with the mercantile body generally, they ought, if necessary, to raise the required sum without making an appeal to the general public. At least they (the Chamber) ought to raise a large proportion of the money at once, and leave it to their interest outside to raise the remainder. Would they subject themselves to the charge of not being able, as the members of the Chamber of Commerce, interested in the largest degree with the commercial welfare of the city, to raise the sum of £1000 for the establishment of an institution that might be looked upon as the germ of the future navy of the Australian colonies? They should blush for themselves if such a charge was for one single moment entertained. Captain Williamson had made allusion to the difficulty that had been experienced in raising money for building the Exchange, and from that circumstance sought to infer that an equal or perhaps a greater difficulty would be experienced in raising the necessary sum in this instance. He (the chairman), however, saw no analogy between the two; one was a monetary investment, the other, the Nautical School, was more of a charitable institution, and those who might have imagined the investment doubtful, would, notwithstanding, cheerfully contribute towards carrying out the present object, for it should be remembered that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." He found, from the resolution passed on the 14th June last, that they were pledged to carry out the object of the nautical school:

The resolution then unanimously adopted was as follows :—

That this Chamber cordially approves of the establishment of a Nautical School in the port of Sydney, as proposed and recommended in a report from the select committee of the Legislative Council, dated 24th November, 1854, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a select committee of this Chamber, to prepare a memorial to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying his Excellency to take such measures as his Excellency may deem advisable for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Legislature:—T. C. Breillat, Esq., H. T. Fox, Esq., J. B. Watt, Esq., Alexander Sage, Esq., T. W. Smith, Esq.; and that such gentlemen form a deputation to present the memorial to the Governor-General.

All, therefore, he thought that remained to them to do was to carry out the resolution proposed by Mr. Smith He thought that Mr. Williamson's amendment had come too late; but he must say, if such was not the case, and the Chamber adopted that amendment, they would only stultify themselves.

Captain WILLIAMSON expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment, as he was now aware that he Chamber had previously bound themselves to arry out the object of a Nautical School.

Mr. PARKES said that, with respect to what fell from ir. Hirst, he would state that his own ideas as to the eans by which the school ought to be supported was, y subscriptions from the general body of the public, d to carry out that object he had suggested to Mr. mith that a meeting of the public should be convened the Royal Hotel. Mr. Smith, however, proposed bring the matter before the Chamber. He (Mr. arkes) never entertained for a moment the idea of ving all the necessary funds raised from the ercantile body only. What he said ith reference to that particular subject s, that it would be easy to ttle the matter, for that it only required £25 each om forty firms to raise the necessary sum of £1000. e must, however, say that he differed from the re-arks that had fallen from Mr. Hirst, for certainly he ir. Parkes) did think that the mercantile commu-ty had a greater interest in carrying out the proposed hool than any other class in the country. With re-ence to the principle involved, he thought it was t right that an appeal should be made to the public nerally in aid of the institution, as not only were the erchants interested, but also the mechanic, the adesman, and the shopkeeper had a stake in the mat- In opposition to what had fallen from Captain illiamson on the subject, who said that the establish-ent of such a school would have the effect of retard- the advancement of sea-going commerce altoge-er; with this view of the case he entirely differed. he school would not have such an effect, but, on the ntrary, a much more beneficial one, as it would in time the means of supplying the alarming defect at esent felt in that respect.

Mr. HIRST said that with reference to some of the servations that had fallen from Mr. Parkes, he ould say a few words. He would be most desirous a citizen to support such an institution, but certainly ot as a mercantile man. The question was of no ore importance, he conceived, to the mercantile ody than to any other class in the community. The stitution was designed for the purpose of rescuing e young and idle vagrants of the city from vice and iquity, an object the whole city as well as they had interest in.

Mr. BREILLAT said that when the recommenda-ion of the Chamber was first laid before his Excel-ency, it appeared to him then that his Excellency did ot approve of the scheme, and that the matter would hen be allowed to drop, since then however the mat-er had undergone a different phase, and the Legisla-ure had taken it up, and a sum of money had been voted in the regular manner for the establishment f the school as recommended. His Excellency in the first instance had not been unmindful of the matter; for it appeared that he had written to the clergymen of the various religious denominations throughout the colony to inform him what number of boys that they thought would be desirous to enlist in such a service. The result of the answers of those gentlemen to his Excellency was unfavourable to the school. He (Mr. B.) had himself made inquiries on the subject, and he never received much encouragement from those with whom he had communicated. Some parents said that they would never allow their children to go aboard a floating hulk to be taught seamanship. The hulk, he thought, reminded the people of a floating prison, and a floating prison perhaps conveyed to their minds too many associations connected with the former days of the colony. He agreed with Mr. Williamson in objecting to see the Chamber of Commerce too closely identified with the matter.

Captain WILLIAMSON then rose and withdrew his amendment.

The original motion was then amended by the addition of the following words:—"And that Mr. Parkes, Captain Williamson, Mr. Montefiore, Captain Fox, and Captain Smith be appointed a sub-committee to carry out the objects of the resolution."

The motion, with the foregoing amendment added, was then read by the chairman; it was as follows :—

That this Chamber highly approves of the establishment of a nautical school in accordance with the recommendation of the Legislative Council, and considers it to be extremely desirable that the institution should be formed without delay. The Legislature having voted the sum of £2000 for the purchase and outfit of a suitable hulk, and an annual grant of £1000 towards the defrayment of expenses, on condition that an equal sum be raised yearly by private subscription, the Chamber recommends that a public meeting be convened to take into consideration the best means of raising the required sum. And that Mr. Parkes, Captain Williamson, and the Chairman, Captain Fox, Captain Smith, be appointed a sub committee to carry out the objects of the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

This concluded the business, and the meeting adjourned till Thursday next.

THE PARRAMATTA BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

ON Wednesday evening last a public meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Parramatta Branch Bible Society took place in the King's School Room, Parramatta. The assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, notwithstanding the excessively sultry nature of the weather, was one of the most numerous and influential that has ever taken place in the township.

Shortly after the hour appointed Mr. G. OAKES, M.L.C., was voted into the chair, and having caused the proceedings to be opened with prayer, briefly intimated the object which they were assembled to promote, namely, the interest and influence of the Branch Bible Society of Parramatta.

The Rev. R. L. KING, secretary, then read the following report :

REPORT.

In presenting the first report of the proceedings of your committee, they would remind you of the brief period which has elapsed since the formation of the Parramatta Branch of the Sydney Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. They do so in order to account, in some measure, for the little progress hitherto made in the important work in which they are engaged. A beginning has however been made, through the blessing of Almighty God, and an opportunity is now afforded in this district, to every one who loves his Bible, to assist in carrying out the great mission of our nation—the distribution of the Word of God among all the nations of the world.

Your committee, who were appointed on the 12th July, 1855, directed their attention in the first place to the establishment of a depot in Parramatta, for the supply of Bibles and Testaments to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; in order to carry out the spirit of the first resolution passed at the public meeting—by which those present "pledged themselves to co-operate with the parent society in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures." Mr. Golledge, draper, of George-street, kindly offered to make his shop such a depot, and to set himself as depositary. Accordingly, a supply of Bibles and Testaments was procured from Sydney on July 21, and advertisements were inserted in the daily papers for the information of the public. It was further resolved by the committee, that the books should be sold at the prices charged by the Sydney Auxiliary.

It was also considered desirable that the depot in charge of Mr. Tuke, of Church street North, should be maintained henceforth in connexion with this branch. And after some correspondence with the secretary of the Sydney Auxiliary, a letter was received, dated 3rd November, 1855, from Mr. Comrie, transferring the works in Mr. Tuke's charge to the Parramatta branch. The books were examined by your secretary, and the price of them, £4 14s. 6d., paid to the Sydney Auxiliary.

Your Society has, therefore, two depôts in Parramatta, with a stock of books in hand to the value of (on the 1st January) about £31 8s. 5d. There have been sold at these depots, up to the 31st December, 95 Bibles, 63 Testaments, and 2 Psalters, for the sum of £19 3s. 10d.

The second object towards which your committee turned their attention was the visiting of the whole of Parramatta, to ascertain whether any persons were in want of Bibles, and to collect subscriptions. At a recommendation of a sub-committee appointed to consider the question, the following ladies were requested and kindly consented to undertake the work:—The Misses Betts, Mrs. Burge, Mrs. Clarke, Miss de Wint, Miss Elder, Miss Greisty, Mrs. Golledge, Mrs. Howison, Mrs. King, Mrs. M'Manis, Mrs. C. Rowling, Mrs. Tuke. By their exertions almost every house—except those in one street—have been visited; and although they have reported only a few instances of the actual want of Bibles, they have met with very few direct refusals, and they have drawn attention to the existence of the two depôts, and have already collected, as free contributions to the Society, the sum of £58 8s. 10d.

The distribution of the Bible in the country districts around Parramatta has also been a matter of anxious consideration; and several gentlemen living in the country have been requested to co-operate with your committee in this matter. It is worth consideration whether an arrangement might not be advantageously made with the committee of the Sydney auxiliary, to procure the services of one of their colporteurs, the Parramatta branch paying all the expenses incurred by him during the time spent in this district.

And considering the still more extensive object, ever kept in view by that noble society, of which our own is a branch, your committee have not forgotten that those who may be strangers in name, in country, and even in religion, have a claim upon our pious liberality. And, therefore, they have sought, by forwarding to the Sydney Auxiliary a contribution of £50, towards the general purposes of the society, to assist in the great work of sending the Bible without note or comment to all nations.

In conclusion, your committee desire to express their deep conviction of the importance of the work in which they are engaged. And although conscious that it is not the mere distribution of Bibles which can bring souls to salvation, they would yet endeavour by such distribution to sow the seed, in humble and prayerful dependance upon the Holy Spirit of God to water it and to make it to grow, and to bring forth fruit unto perfection. And well aware that Paul may plant and Apollos water, but that God only can give the increase, they yet desire to encourage themselves and you in vigorously carrying out the great work before us, by reminding you of the gracious assurance of the Lord "My word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing to which I send it."

The Treasurer's accounts were next read, which showed a balance to the credit of the Society amounting to £21 2s. 6d.

The Rev. F. ARMITAGE moved the following resolution :—

That the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed, together with a list of the subscribers.

He was afraid this resolution had been entrusted to him as the representative of a large class, who neither by zeal nor pecuniary contribution to the Society contributed largely towards its success. However, there could be no doubt that both himself and those to whom he alluded wished well towards the institution; and he was satisfied that meetings such as this would go a great way to increase their interest in the liberality in the great work before them. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to comment on the principal features of the report, pointing out that it gave great cause for thankfulness to God in so far that it assured them the society had been fairly launched; and also that they could look for assistance in the accomplishment of their object, not only from the parent society, in Sydney, but from their grandmother the Bible Society in England. To the latter they were indebted for a large number of Bibles to be distributed in their district, and to the former they were also under obligation for the great practical aid they had received in the establishment of the Parramatta Branch. Another pleasing feature in the report was the assurance it gave that the system of colporteurs would be fully and successfully carried out in the Parramatta and other districts within the reach of the Parramatta branch. Another subject, which called for special congratulation, was the circumstance that they had succeeded in obtaining the hearty co-operation of the ladies, to whom they were most materially indebted for the progress which had already attended their efforts. He was glad that the report upon this point did not indulge in any unnecessary praise with regard to the labours of the ladies, for really the mere mention of what they had done was the highest praise which could be conferred. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES BYRNES seconded the motion, contending, both from theory and experience, that it was most desirable to place the Word of God in the hands of every one, in order that all might be brought within its blessed influence. It was the surest way of making people know and love each other, and thus converting them into living epistles of their Creator, known and read of all men. He had heard of several remarkable instances in which persons had been brought to a knowledge of God through no other influence, and without the aid of any other instruction than that afforded by reading the Bible.

The motion was then put and passed unanimously.

The Rev. R. L. KING moved the next resolution, as under :—

That the meeting acknowledges with gratitude that the Divine blessing has rested upon the labours of this branch during the past year; and humbly implores a still larger blessing upon its future exertions.

He commenced by observing that the state of things disclosed in the report called for a warm expression of gratitude on the part of the meeting in acknowledgment of the Divine blessing which had attended their labours, for without the assistance of God nothing could succeed. Although the beginning of the branch society was nothing to boast of, he was glad to find that it had progressed rapidly, and that something like £92 had been subscribed mainly through the exertions of the ladies. They had also distributed about 168 Bibles, including Testaments, and a few psalters, besides remitting a considerable sum to the parent society for the purpose of promoting the great object they all had in view. It was pleasing, moreover, to know that they had 320 subscribers, all of whom were willing to put their hands in their pockets in support of the society, in addition to exerting their influence in a private though not less effectual manner. Notwithstanding the support which had thus been obtained, he was desirous of impressing on the meeting the necessity of more extended liberality, without which the Society could not fully carry out the important mission devolving on it. The rev. gentleman then answered several objections which had been urged to the establishment of a branch society. The first was that the meetings were not opened with prayer. The ground of this objection, he was happy to say, had been removed, as might have been seen from the opening of the present meeting. A second objection was that in practice the Bible Society and the Tract Society were the same, inasmuch as the Bibles and tracts issued by them were sold together —a system of which to a certain extent he disapproved, on the ground that the one formed a kind of note and commentary on the other. Although no one entertained a greater respect than he did for the labours of the Tract Society, it gave him great pleasure to state that the practice of issuing the two classes of productions conjointly had been altered at a meeting of the deputation recently sent from England, so that in future the bibles would be issued separately. A third objection which emanated from certain members of the Church of England, was to the effect that the existence of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by whom a large number of bibles were circulated, rendered unnecessary the establishment of a branch society, such as the one they were now met to assist. As he said with regard to the Tract Society, no one esteemed more highly than he did the great usefulness and service rendered by the institution referred to; but there was one reason which he thought ought to be conclusive, and that was the simple fact that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was wholly unable to occupy the immense field of missionary labour which lay before them. Another argument which had been urged in opposition, was that it devolved on the Church of England alone to circulate the Scriptures; but in answer to this, he contended, that unless the Church of England could be made the Church universal, it would be impossible for her to supply all the demands for religious information. The reverend gentleman concluded his speech by answering one or two further objections of a similar character.

Mr. WOOLLS seconded the motion with a few remarks, wherein he adduced one or two remarkable instances of persons being converted through the mere circumstance of reading the Bible unaided by any other kind of instruction.

The motion was then put and passed.

The Rev. WALTER LAWRY moved the following resolution, with a few remarks complimentary to the exertions made by the ladies :—

That the following gentlemen be the committee for the year 1856:—Rev. Messrs. Adams, Armitage, Curnow, Coutts, Lane, Lawry; Messrs. Brown, James Byrnes, Golledge, Gould, Dr. Greenup, Messrs. Hargraves, Lyons, G. Oakes, Shuckles, Statham, Tuke, Woolls: and that Francis Watkins, Esq., be the treasurer, and the Rev. R. L. King the secretary.

The Rev. JAMES COUTTS seconded the motion in a short speech, illustrative of the business to be done, and congratulatory of the part which Parramatta had taken in providing both for secular and religious education.

A benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. R. L. KING, and the meeting separated.

THE PRESBYTERY OF OTAGO.—At the ordinary half-yearly meeting of this Court, held in the Church of Dunedin, on Tuesday, December 18th, the convener (Mr. Gillies), reported the state of the Sustentation Fund, up to the 15th December. The report showed that in the hands of the treasurer there was a sum amounting to £243 1s. 8d., divisable among the ministers, giving to each £81 0 7d. as stipend for the half-year, from June 15th to December 15th. Of this sum Dunedin contributed £109 1s. 8d.; Taieri, £58 7s.; Clutha and Tokomairiro, £75 13s. In some of the districts there was shewn to be a slight falling off from the preceding half-year's amount. The fund has secured to each of the three ministers as their stipend for the year, £162 16s. 7d. The General Treasurer reported the funds in his hands, for Missionary and Religious purposes. The Treasurer of the Trustees for Religious and Educational Uses reported that a sum of £200 was in the hands of the Trustees, for the disposal of which instructions from the Presbytery were necessary. The Presbytery thereupon agreed that £50 of this money be applied to the extinction of the debt on Taieri Manse, £50 in aid of Church erection in the southern districts, and the remaining £100 be set apart to secure the services of the Rev. Mr. Bethune, that the southern districts may enjoy a more frequent dispensation of Christian ordinances than at present.—*Otago Witness.*

MR. CHARLES NEWTON directs the special attention of warehousemen, shippers, speculators, drapers, outfitters, country buyers, and the trade generally, to his very large and important unreserved sale of drapery goods, at the rooms of Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., Pitt-street, this day, precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. C. N. also directs the attention of upholsterers, cabinet makers, furniture dealers, brokers, and others to his sale of floorcloths, table baize, carpetings, &c., &c., this day, at the same place and hour.—ADV.

GROCERY STOCK, HAYMARKET.—R. Muriel requests particular attention to his sale this day (Friday) of Madden's Grocery Establishment, Haymarket. Buyers are requested to attend punctually at 11 o'clock. No reserve.—ADV.

VERY IMPORTANT SALES OF OILMEN'S STORES, GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS, BOTTLED BEER, &c.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. have requested us to direct the particular attention of buyers to their extensive sales at the Mart, to-day, commencing at half-past 10 with general groceries, and at 11 o'clock with wines, spirits, beer, refrigerators, &c. See advertisements.—ADV.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At the Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co., Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Floorcloths, Carpetings, Trunks, Chests of Drawers, Secretaires, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Confectionary, Cheese, Sheathing Metal, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Teas, Prunes, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Refrigerators, Cider, Spirits, Wines, Bottled Beer, &c.

MR. F. PUISSANT.—At the French Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Ornaments, Glasses, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Residence of Sir Charles Nicholson, Tarmons, Darlinghurst, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Paintings, Coins and Glass Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c.; at half-past 1, Wines.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dog-carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—On the Premises, Madden's Grocery Store, Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Stock, Fixtures, Lease, Goodwill, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At No. 28, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Plated and Glass Ware, Trays, Cutlery, Toys, Chairs, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Sundries.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottages in Gloucester-street, Cottage at Woolloomooloo, Cottage in Campbell's Lane, Cottage and Allotment in Harrington-street, Cottages in Crown and Globe streets, Farm and Allotments near Broulee, Land at the Globe, Allotments at Waverley, North Shore, and Surry Hills; Land on the Brighton Estate.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Clocks, Jewellery, Clothing, Boots.

MR. C. AURAIN.—At his Mart, at 2 o'clock, Sundries.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.—Mort and Co. request us to direct special attention to the extensive sale, this day, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, of valuable city, suburban, and country properties.—ADV.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—To-morrow evening is announced as the last appearance of Madame Anna Bishop, on which occasion "Norma" and selections from "Lucrezia Borgia" will be presented. Mons. Laglaise, a tenor singer, is to make his first appearance in the latter opera.

"SHUK MULLIGAN," OF CASTLE EXILE, N. S. WALES, TO "MASTHER SHAKY HACKETT," OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, IRELAND.

Castle Exile, New South Wales,
February 18th, 1856.

AH THIN! the dowdin's down on you for a dillythorry divil afther all "Shaky," purshooin' to the particle o' papyrus I'm gettin a peep of, wid' my welcum ould Waterford brand on it, and sure it's ounly firin' away I am, like ould Cromwell the robber at the Round tower, widout, glory t' ould Reginald the Dane's handy work, takin as much as a rise or a sally out of it. Musha, is it like my poor counthry and her palthry place, and pince hunting "pathriots" I am! pitched to blazes—niglected—ay and deserted in my poverty, afther th' alligathors atin every thing sitable afore 'em. Is Ould Daycency, ay and sure you know, come weal, come woe, rale loyal staunch Ould Daycency to be desarted by Daycency in difficulties! Divil a fear of it, and here's my hand to you "Shaky Hackett" and the likes o' you, on the head o' not dreadin' it aither, but, butanounty Boy, pull out a bit wid the pen, and exhilirate th' Exiles in their bewailable bondage.

Bewailable—Bydad but it's beyant the bewailable wid us, Shut, ay and Shuk out o' the world, bet, badgered, and bullied, we're lookin through the tunderin' big tiliscope o' time widout findin' the focus fur "Home" afther all, and divil a sign along wid that o' matthers-mendin' just now in this portion o' Polynashia, money gettin as tight and unprocurable as a bit o' land bedad, and like that isn't it a sin and a show to be makin' game o' poor divils like ourse'fs at Home, by houldin' out th' idah o' plenty o' prime land,—prairies of it bedad—to be had at a pound an acre, ay, and see now the ginral'ty of it that's getatable at all, 'ud put a buck goat to his nibble for pickins, not to say a meal, on the run of a mile of it. But desate's the morthar more than one kind o' mortial "Masonry's" sot in, out here, and a plintiful propershun of 'em had it laid on wid a heavy hand, and throwel, sure enough.

'Lectioneerin's carryin' evry thing afore it just now, and some commycal fellers is allowin' their ideahs, and their feelin's, not to mintion their psycuiliarrities, and opinions, to carry 'em out o' their lattytudes entirely, down among the low region o' "Burgs," where the navigasshun's mighty independable, be rason o' the foggy nature o' th' atmosphere, and the dirt that does be always floatin' about. There's nothin' t' aqual houldin' a high coorse in the raygard of avoidin' contact wid such contaminasshuns, that have as small respict for British oak or British property, my dear life, as the boys that wor tryin' to behave 'emselves time back, on their way from Aheny to Ballingarry—and they snagging pike handles out o' the plantasshions—I sut it a scannal now, so it is, to see the clargy—and no matter the divil about the denommynasshun—playin shnapdragyn in the elecshuneerin bowl. Nowlin, and pratin', divil a lie in it, and they burnin' their fingers—sthrivin' to awaken ould anncient annymossities, and so on, that's not becummin' their high and sacred callin', to be dabblin in, or throwin' the winkin' eye on, at all, at all—Sure half the parish might be dead, or dhrunk, or mighty likely both, thim times, while their Rivirences ud be tallyhoin about the town from door to door, like the boy wid' the milk in the mornin', ay faith, laughin' an' jokin' wid the childher, and they on the sthrong sollicit all the time, and some of 'em God forgive me, and human nature, takin' an exthrah look, and squeeze of the fist wid' the purthy nursery maid, the crathur'; ev'ry tindher little attinshun bein' th' ordher o' the day, on such occashuns, and thin the language that ivry now and then comes slashin' round the corner o' the sthreet, a regular "Southerly Busther" o' Blasphemy, from some half swipey savidges, must be mighty conjaynial to clerical auricles—and the power o' peepil on the broad batther, passed by widout as much as a corricting commint, or a warnin' glance, in his hurry 'bout the canvass, from their puspiry pasthor, lades me on sthrong to th' opinion that pokin' about in sich scenes, and matthers, does'nt tind at all t' ilivate 'em in th' eyes o' some o' their riflictin' parishshnurs.

Oh 'sha Wisha the roar they're risin' at home on the head o' "Right min in the Right places," but "th'anim"—bedad I wos on the point of it—to see the spessimins silicted out here for places o' thrust and risponsibility unscrews the whole universal ordher of undherstandin'. My grief! the divil a many of 'em, big, or little, guilty of many aptitude at all, good or bad, for their billets, ounly maybe one or two odd ones in Cockytoo "Quod"—all sorts o' fellers rowled into ev'ry imaginable spashies o' place, and nobody knowin' how, like plums in a nautical doughboy, neither one nor th' other likely to go down, wid' particklar peepil but for the butther and brandy garnishies.

I dunno' what got over me and I forgittin' to mintion in my last, a plessent little illustrasshun o' the pyculiarly upside down and conterairy way th' antypoddyan authorities arranges matthers, sure some of 'em sinds a life boat, as it were, to Newcastle at the mouth o' the Hunter River, same place allays remindin' me o' Kells, one o' the three towns in the County Kilkinny, that riprisints Past, Present, and Future, and Kells "was," and the peepil bedad bein' aisily plased, had done wid progrission intirely. Well, as I was sayin', to Newcastle —where, about the surest things in the place afther the coal, and a tundherin, dear market, is shipwracks, and sandy siroccos—comes the long looked for boat at last, that was to be the rale ore and ornishy to their minds an anchorage; out wid em one day to whip a sketch o' paint off, and put her buoyability—that's a good lively word that, buoyability—to its behaviour; "Stand by to heel her over boys!" is the word, ay sy Sir, sas the New Zalandhers, and it's well for the same laddyo's the sharks knew 'em to be naybors, for at the word "Now then Hurrah! over with her." Oh! the divil a doubt of her desavin 'em, and over she goes sure enough, olava and elivir, a complate visy varsy, half dhrownin th' experrymintalists and makin' a holy show of all hands convicted with sich a manthrap, not forgettin' maybe the most inanimate body, take it all round, mesaf ivir contimplated, the same Newcastle menagery.

My dainty Docthor Lang,—and that's the pollytical will-o'-the-wisp of a docthor,—is afther givin' Misther Plunkett and his Tipprary link-boys, what he tuk to be the rale salvolatily, and 's off on the sthringth of it, like a sneeze itse'f, for Milbourne, likely thinkin' the thrip on say, and a frindly meetin' wid' a few raymarkable mountybanks, ud throw up a subsoil o' vennum out of him, that 'ud put out o' the way orthydox sting into his long-winded, and jintlemanly, not to say clerical orasshuns. Commycal things oozes out at 'Lecshuneerin' meetin's sure enough. "Why I need 'nt tell you" ses the Docthor th'other day, "that no man can have two consciences," but b'leve me he omitted mintionin' that some crathurs wor taytotally deficient o' sich a shuperfluous safety valve; thin he had a little plessentness about the fool and the bishop that wos illigantly rindered, and fitted nately, but by dad one way or th' other peepil listened to him, wid his thriffle o' chat, and did'nt make Judy Fitzsimmuns's mothers o' thimsilves, like the boistherous bastes at one o' Misther Parkes's attempts at addressin' one of his own meetin's. Daycency Catty! and to blazes wid Physical force at this enlightened time o'day, sure there's no hangin' widout a fair imparshal thrial thim times, and av an ignorant illiberal gang can be gothered to go bellowin', and blackguardin, whin jintlemin are talkin' out their minds, loyally ould boy, and like indipindint min, no matther the divil whether its sweet Tipp'rary, or loyal Londonderry that's being' disgraced by sich behaviour, the sooner Misther Singleton solicits a few o' the sauciest for a social "cosheer" in "Quod," the sooner I'll be able t' inform you that our Peelers are pushin' on tow'rds improvement—a little bullyin' o' that kind is mighty apt to make a mountain of a molehill, and just as the bird's in the hand t' all outward appearance, bedad it buzzes off to the bush, and no thanks to ye—"Fortis esto, now ferox," ud have b'en the makin' o' Tipprary; ay and ev'ry inch of our ould batthered country, as a motto, but bad scran to the divil, he was always dividin us, for our downfall, different ways o' worshippin' the "One Deity," have severed the strands of our poor country's cable, and wreck and ruin followed. Like a sunray of a winter's evenin,' its a gloomy reflecshun this, o' what shud be a brilliant reality; but, "cheer up Sam, don't let your spirits go down," is a suitable sintiment for sich poor divils as ourselves, and highly riccomindable as a kind o' battle song to the taytotaleers, musha I must get a grin out o' mesaf afore I finish, and as twas lecshuns we wor on.

My grief do ye mind Barron at the last ginernal "turn out" at home, the little man bowin' at the blackguards, and they ballyraggin' him, and dhrownin' him in effigy, whin he worked the weathercock over 'em, houldin' his little fat fist to the supposed ragion of a heart, and puttin' a whole pantymime o' plessenthry out of his wrinkleaten phizzonomy,—"Proudest day,"—"Do me honour,"—divil a more you could hear through the tow row, ounaly now and thin agin,—"Sincere thanks"—"Humble servant"—"exalted position,"—and he no higher than a "kecrogue" all the time, but as cool, and as asy in his mind as a Polar bear in his iliment; "Turncoat robber" ses a voice, "Mighty convanient to have the coat to turn" the little man med answer, and he as bould as be—"lievable" all the time. Divil such an outward show o' serenity, mesef seen afore, and ounly once since, on the occashun o' list'nin to a pollyttical and loyal lullaby from the dainty Docthor.

And now, "Ould Stock," the family party—and all are well and lively—and lookin' out for a peep at you all agin some o'these moist mornin's, and my grief we're gettin' an exthrah share o' that this saison, drippin' away in a fashun that ud be creditable to Cork itself. Rowl the complimints, loves, and remmynissences round the domestic, and frindly circles, and stand up bowld, and bully in his absence

for poor poverty smitten
"SHUK MULLIGAN."

MR. JAMES MARTIN :—LAKEMAN, LATE OF CAMDEN.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Although I cannot boast that my reading is either of a very extensive or learned nature, I recollect to have read somewhere of a noble Roman, of unsullied character, who was accused of the perpetration of some crime by a plebeian of indifferent repute —a tribunal was named for the investigation of the charge. On the accusation being made, the noble Roman held up his hand and elevated his voice, exclaiming, "Behold! I am accused by such a man (naming his accuser); I deny the charge—will you believe him or me?" The assembled Romans gave, without hesitation, the man of unsullied character the benefit of it, and fully acquitted him. I have been reminded of this circumstance by an accusation which Mr. James Martin has lately brought against the Attorney-General, relative to the trial of Lakeman, formerly of Camden. I was travelling towards Sydney in March, 1852, and fell in with the Attorney-General at the Goulburn side of Berrima. I rode on in Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett's company till we had passed Razorback, in the evening of the following day—that is to say (if I am not out in my reckoning), Wednesday, 25th March, 1852, and as Mrs. P. was in rather delicate health, I went on in advance of the carriage a few miles to apprise Lakeman that the Attorney-General, his lady, and two servants, in a carriage and pair of horses, were coming on, and that the inmates of the carriage would dine and remain at the inn for the night. I also stated to both Mrs. Lakeman and her husband that the meat Mrs. Plunkett preferred was broiled mutton; Lakeman's horse was saddled when I reached the inn, and he rode away somewhere shortly after. The Attorney-General has repeated exactly what occurred between himself, the servant, and Mrs. Lakeman respecting the absence of the meat ordered for Mrs. P. I was up early on the following morning, and met Lakeman in the yard attached to the inn; I spoke to him of the pertness of his servant to the Attorney-General on the previous evening, which he appeared to regret, and stated that his house had suffered much from the misconduct of servants, adding that they were then really the masters. When Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett came out to depart, Lakeman himself opened the gates, and stood at no great distance from the carriage as Mr. and Mrs. P. entered it, and on its departure he took off his hat and wished all a good morning. There was not one word about washing a carriage or a horse, the Attorney-General had his own servant with him, and as well as I can now recollect Lakeman was only seen by Mr. Plunkett at the moment he was leaving the inn on the morning after he had reached it. The account was paid to the servant, and no words whatever passed between the Attorney-General and Lakeman.

I am not so silly or so vain as to think that any statement coming from me can in any manner whatever strengthen anything which a gentleman of so pure and so high a character as Mr. Plunkett is acknowledged to possess in the land of his birth, as well as in that of his adoption—may advance. As, however, the evidence of two witnesses is generally preferred to that of one, I give mine, by stating that so far as I have seen, the case mentioned by Mr. James Martin is from beginning to end one of pure invention, and I hand him over body and bones, (soul—I very much fear he has not) *to his* and my deluded countrymen—the Grant's and the Flanagan's of Cook and Westmoreland as their *vade mecum.*

I am Sir, your's, &c.,
J. SULLIVAN.

Sloane-street, Goulburn, February 19th, 1856.

PROCLAIMED ROADS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Upon my annual visit up the country the other day, I travelled, as has been my wont, by the old road by Bong Bong, across Gibraltar to the Fitzroy Inn and Iron Mines. This road, about which at the time of its proposal many unpleasant dissensions arose, was duly proclaimed according to the Act of Council, by the Governor-General, in 1852 or 1853 to be a public road. Imagine my surprise, therefore, to find the road fenced across in two places. There is certainly a slip-rail, but I have hitherto been in utter darkness if it is allowed by law—for any one to fence or obstruct a public road.

Upon enquiry, I was told that the fencing has been done by a Mr. James Sheppard, who is the Chief Constable of Berrima, and who has purchased some land through which the road passes, *since* the proclamation of it. It would seem that this Chief Constable, during the present transition state of Government, has assumed to himself all the powers of the Executive, in fencing across a highway. I might advise him to put up a toll-gate, lest his fence might, peradventure, be chopped dow. Is there no one in the district with spirit and pluck enough to do this? Or, are the people going to allow this nuisance to remain till a custom is created?

I have always been informed that it is a very serious offence to obstruct a public road—but perhaps the Chief Constable of Berrima has special powers and privileges.

It suits me to travel by this road to my station, and I mean doing so, whether per-ease or per-force, until I am prevented by higher authority.

I should imagine, that it was part of the Chief Constable's duty to prosecute any one obstructing a public way; but he could hardly do it in this instance.

I enclose my name, and will merely add, that if a few persons will join me, I will prosecute whomsoever has committed this nuisance, in the way advised best by a lawyer.

I am, Sir, yours &c.
TRAVELLER.

Marulan, February 14th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—My attention was drawn to an article which appeared in Monday's publication of the *Herald,* under the signature of "Traveller," showing forth a truthful grievance (with which I wholly agree, bearing in view the great reduction in horses and forage), in relation to the excessive charge of 6s., the fare demanded from Parramatta to Windsor. On the following day (Tuesday), I noticed an advertisement signed "Robert Elliott," headed "reduced fares," announcing that Messrs. Elliott and Lupton's future charge to and from Penrith to Parramatta, will be 4s.; now, the distance from Parramatta to Penrith, and from Parramatta to Windsor, is equal, the latter line less hilly, consequently easier for draught. I do consider, therefore, that the proprietary of the Windsor coach ought to imitate so praiseworthy an example, and reduce the fares to the same scale.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A FREQUENT PASSENGER.

February 20, 1856.

THE RISING SPIRIT OF SPECULATION.

(From the Economist.)

THERE are very few now engaged in conducting the commerce of this country who have not been actively connected with it sufficiently long to remember the latter half of the year 1847. The great panic of that year, which began in the month of August, and continued with increasing intensity all September and a part of October, was preceded by a premonitory pressure in the month of April. That pressure, though short, was sharp and severe. It will perhaps be remembered that the greatest commercial authority of the day, the late Lord Ashburton, speaking then in the Senate, declared that in his opinion the commerce of the country had never at any former time been in a more healthy state, and that whatever inconvenience might be caused by the mad railway speculations which for the three preceding years had so much occupied the attention of the public and absorbed the floating capital of the country, he could at least congratulate the House of Lords that trade was sound. The noble lord went further, if our recollection is correct, and published a pamphlet in which he repeated similar statements. Under such a conviction, which was general in the country, and dwelt upon by the *Press,* the pressure of April passed away, and strange as it may appear, speculation in place of being checked and controlled by the warning seemed to have been only promoted by it. During the three succeeding months great excitement prevailed, the price of wheat was run up to an average of five guineas the quarter, enormous orders were sent to the United States and other countries for wheat and flour at corresponding prices—other articles of foreign produce less or more shared the excitement; and operations "on the spot," "to arrive," and in the shape of "orders transmitted abroad at extreme limits" to be executed when and how they could, were then entered upon. August arrived, and the sequel is too well known. Trade, which was deemed by the highest authorities to be quite sound in April, turned out to be completely rotten in September. Yet we do not believe that, speaking for the country generally, the opinion expressed in April by Lord Ashburton was not well founded. No doubt there was some few very extensive firms, which turned out to have been existing for some time in a state of insolvency, on credit and reputation formerly acquired. But most of the money that was lost in the autumn of 1847, and many of the bankruptcies which occurred, were the consequences of transactions begun between April and September; and might to a great extent have been avoided had caution and moderation followed the warning in April. In place of that, speculators led the way:—the legitimate and even prudent trader was dragged after them, in numerous cases in spite of himself. At such times, the cautious merchant, sensible of the volcano on which he stands, is obliged either to suffer himself to be edged out of his connection and trade, or to sail with the stream; and when the retributive reaction arrives, which involves the speculator in ruin, he finds that he also, an unwilling victim of a mania, suffers enormous losses by a fall in price, not only upon his stock on hand, but also on the goods which for some time forward are yet to arrive. And these losses, taken in connection with a general discredit and a severe monetarial crisis, causes hundreds to succumb before the storm, whose position but a few months before was not only quite sound, but even flourishing. Thus by the acts of a comparatively few, the trade of the country, which might in April fairly be said to have been unwontedly sound, might in September disclose a condition of weakness leading to losses and ruin such as were experienced in 1847.

Are we to learn by experience? We know that whenever a commercial mania arises, there are always those who can ingeniously show that the peculiarities of the moment take it out of the category of former periods of speculation. This was so in 1825. In 1836 there were whole sheets of print expended to show that the circumstances of the hour bore no resemblance to those of 1825, and that there were sufficient grounds for not anticipating a similar result. Again, in 1847, there was no lack of arguments to show that it bore no resemblance to 1836 or 1825. Nevertheless, reaction, panic, and loss equally followed all those periods of undue excitement. At present, circumstances are again said to be altogether different from those of any former time. We are at war, and war is always accompanied by high prices! Is this so? On the contrary, it is not true in point of fact, and in point of reasoning, it is contrary to what logic teaches. All other things being the same, war is much more likely to lead to low prices than to high prices; because the additional taxes which we have to pay limits the power of consumption. No doubt if the war be of a character which interrupts our trade with producing countries, and prevents the arrival of supplies, it may lead to scarcity and to high prices. Or, if during a war, the Government resorts to a suspension of cash payments, and the currency becomes depreciated, every article will command a nominal high price. But in the present war neither of these circumstances exist, except in respect to a very limited number of articles. And, therefore, generally speaking, so far as the war alone is concerned, it ought rather to be considered as a cause likely to lead to low than to high prices.

The commercial classes of the present day have very recently had a premonitory warning. The pressure in April, 1847, was not more severe than that of the last six weeks. In its character it was very similar. The first alarm has passed over; and it is more than probable that the precautions taken by the Bank will for some short time leave the country in comparative calm as regards monetary affairs. But the cause of the recent pressure is not removed. Notwithstanding this, there has already risen a spirit of speculation, beginning with a single article of colonial produce, for which, in the relation of supply and demand, there was no doubt ample reason for a considerable advance, but also, already apparently communicating itself to other leading articles with regard to which no such reasons exist, and threatening a general extension to all commodities. It will be well, however, if those engaged in trade will bear in mind the many instances which have been witnessed, when from actual scarcity very high price has been attained, with regard to any particular article, that supplies in unexpected quantities, and from quarters wholly unlooked for have arrived, and have caused a reaction much sooner than had been thought possible, looking only to the ordinary sources of production. There is also another point which at such a moment as this is likely to lead to much deception. Stocks in first hands become rapidly reduced; importations as they arrive are rapidly taken off; the cry arrives that consumption has overtaken supply, and the demand is not affected even by the high price. All this may be very deceptive. The excitement which begins with importers is communicated to dealers, and from dealers to shopkeepers—and the many thousands of which the latter class consists, each at the same time increasing his stock, from the impression that prices will rise still higher, produces the appearance of a great consumption, when, in point of fact, it is only an increase of retail stocks to remain on hand, in anticipation of future wants. When a mania of this kind once begins, it is difficult to say where it will end, but every one who justly appreciates the circumstances which are now and which for some time to come must continue to press upon our money market, will well understand how necessary it is to observe the strictest caution. We sincerely trust, that while in November we can safely say that the trade is sound, we may not in March be compelled to arrive at a different conclusion.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

(From the Saturday Review, November 24.)

THE first two meetings of the Royal Society for the present session, held on the 15th and 22nd instant, have been occupied with the reading of a paper by Professor Faraday, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity: series No. 30, On the Constancy of differential Magne-crystallic Force in different media." The author commences by observing that a magne-crystal, fashioned into a sphere (or some equivalent shape, so that mere length should have no influence) sets with the same force in the magnetic field, whatever the magnetic nature of the medium around it may be. This fact he had already shown, but he was under the necessity of verifying and enlarging the old results. Upon employing the following magne-crystals, namely, bismuth, tourmaline, carbonate of iron, red ferro-prussiate of potassa, and also compressed bismuth, surrounded in succession by the following media—phosphorus, alcohol, oil, camphine, water, air, and saturated solution of proto-sulphate of iron—he found the results to be the same as before. The mode of estimating the set was as follows:—the selected crystal being suspended in the magnetic field by a torsion wire, right-handed force was then slowly applied by the revolutions of the torsion head above, until the crystal, being gradually carried round, attained that position at which any additional torsion force would cause it to advance suddenly and considerably. This position was called the upsetting point. Then left-handed torsion was put on, until the like point was attained on the opposite side. The amount of the revolution of the lower index, from one upsetting point to the other, minus the angle between the upsetting point, was considered as the measure of the set of the crystal under the constant magnetic force employed.

As the setting force of a crystal remained constant for any surrounding medium, it was evidently possible to select a crystal, and a medium, such that, in one position, the crystal would be attracted, and in another, at right angles to the first, be repelled in the same medium. This condition was realized with the para-magnetic red ferro-prussiate of potassa and a solution of sulphate of iron, and also with the dia-magnetic crystal, carbonate of lime, and diluted alcohol.

A crystal was sought for amongst the ferro-carbonates of lime having this relation to the assumed natural zero presented by a vacuum or carbonic acid, but this case was not realised.

ACTION OF HEAT ON MAGNE-CRYSTALS.

When magne-crystals, subjected to the same constant magnetic force, were raised or lowered to different temperatures, it was found that the setting force was affected; and at all temperatures, from 0 F. upwards, the force diminished as the temperature became higher. Thus the torsion force of a crystal of bismuth at 92 deg., being 175, was at 279 deg. diminished to 82; that of a tourmaline, by passing from the temperature of 79 deg. to 289 deg., was diminished to such an extent that the power at the lower temperature was nearly double that at the higher. A similar result occurred with carbonate of iron, and also with compressed bismuth. In all these cases the bodies resumed their first full power on returning to lower temperatures, nor was there any appearance of magnetic change in any part of the range of observations. Between 32 deg. and 300 deg., the force of bismuth appeared to alter by regular equal degrees; but with tourmaline and carbonate of iron, the change was greater for an equal number of degrees at the lower temperature. At a full red heat, however, both tourmaline and calcareous spar retained a portion of their magne-crystallic force or condition. And so did carbonate of iron up to that temperature at which it was decomposed.

It is known that pure calcareous spar points with its optic axis equatorially, but that calcareous spar containing a trace of iron points with its optic axis axially. Calcareous spar retains its magnetic character at very high temperatures, but carbonate of iron and oxide of iron lose almost the whole of their magnetic force at a dull red heat. It was therefore expected that a ferro-carbonate of lime crystal might become absolutely reversed in condition by change of temperature: and this was found to be the case. At low temperatures, the optic axis pointed axially, and at high temperatures equatorially, and that through any number of changes, as the temperature of the crystal was alternately lowered and raised.

EFFECT OF HEAT UPON THE ABSOLUTE MAGNETIC FORCE OF BODIES.

Under this head the author sought for results by which the magnetic force of bodies already examined in the condition of magne-crystals, might be compared with the whole paramagnetic or diamagnetic force of the same bodies taken in the granular or amorphous state; but they were not satisfactory. The carbonate of iron gave the most distinct results, and, in its case, the change of power by change of temperature was not the same for the two conditions. An examination of the three metals—iron, nickel, and cobalt, at temperatures between 0 deg. and 300 deg., gave a very interesting result, which the author is not aware has as yet been noticed. As the temperature rises, the force of the nickel diminishes—the force of the iron remains constant—and the force of the cobalt increases. These facts suggest that there is a temperature at which the magnetic force is a maximum, and above or below which it diminishes. The order with the three bodies accords perfectly with that in which they have the chief amount of their magnetic power; for such loss occurs with nickel at the temperature of boiling oil, with iron at a dull red heat, and with cobalt at a temperature nearly that of melting copper.

The magnet employed by the author in these interesting and important experiments was the great instrument constructed by Logeman, and sent to the Exhibition of 1851. It is capable of sustaining a weight of 430 lb., and is very constant in power.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

TO-DAY an adjourned general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held at the Sydney Exchange Rooms. Mr. J. L. Montefiore, Vice-Chairman of the Society, presided.

In the absence of Mr. T. W. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee on the Insolvent Laws, the adjourned debate on the report of the committee was further postponed.

Mr. Adolph Feez was unanimously elected a member of the Chamber.

The adjourned debate on the Nautical School question, was resumed by Captain Williamson; and a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Hirst, Parkes, and Breillat, took part. The following resolution was ultimately adopted :—

That this Chamber highly approves of the establishment of a Nautical School in accordance with the recommendation of the Legislative Council, and considers it to be extremely desirable that the institution should be formed without delay. The Legislature having voted the sum of £2000 for the purchase and outfit of a suitable hulk, and an annual grant of £1000 towards the defrayment of expenses, on condition that an equal sum be raised by private subscription, the Chamber recommends that a public meeting be convened to take into consideration the best means of raising the required sum; and that Mr. Parkes, Captain Williamson, Captain Smith, Captain Fox, and the Chairman, be appointed a sub committee to carry out the objects of the resolution.

An extensive trade sale of Lancashire and Yorkshire manufactures effected by Mr. Charles Newton, on account of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning and Co., was the chief transaction of to-day. Taking into consideration the present overstocked condition of the drapery market, the result of this sale must be deemed satisfactory.

The *London Journal of Commerce*, November 24th, gives the following review of the produce market for the week ending the 23rd of the same month. :—

The markets for foreign and colonial produce have been supplied with but a small quantity, most of the importers holding back, either to support present rates or for improved prices. The dealers, on the other hand, are not anxious to operate, except to execute orders. Consumption is satisfactory both for home and foreign trade. The sugar market has been supplied with small quantities of the usual descriptions, but these have proved more than sufficient for the trade, and on Tuesday a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt. was submitted to. This day a further decline of 4s to 6s occurred, and the market flat. Of West India 253 hogsheads have been sold, including 315 hogsheads Barbadoes at auction, when it was principally bought in at from 64s 6d to 66s 6d, all 1s dearer. Of Mauritius 6612 bags half sold on Tuesday at 60s to 64s, being 1s to 1s 6d cheaper. This day 6030 bags sold, brown at 50s to 55s, yellow at 56s to 61s, being 5s to 6s lower than the top price. Of Bengal 2400 bags sold on Tuesday, grainy at 60s to 66s. This day 4255 bags mostly sold, grainy taken in at 62s, date sold at 56s to 57s, being 7s lower than the top price. In foreign sugar 800 boxes yellow Havana were all taken in at 63s 6d to 66s 6d, being 1s cheaper. All other sugar offered was taken in. The market closed flatly. Nothing can be done in refined goods. The market for coffee has been exceedingly firm all the week, without alteration in prices. On Wednesday 167 casks 10 barrels 494 bags fine fine ordinary plantation Ceylon sold at from 60s 6d to 65s. On Thursday 297 bales Mocha partly sold at from 80s to 85s, and 279 casks 16 barrels 162 bags fine fine ordinary plantation Ceylon sold at 60s to 65s. This day 380 casks 877 bags plantation Ceylon sold at 58s to 67s for fine fine ordinary; 200 bags good ordinary native Ceylon were taken in at 53s 6d; 40 bales long berry Mocha were taken in at 80s; all full rates.—Cocoa is in much request, and prices higher. A very good amount of business has been done in tea, particularly out of new arrivals. Congous at from 1s 8d to 2s, have gone off very freely, presenting, as they do, good value. In greens less moving. Rice is mostly held for higher than market rates. Fine white Bengal sold at 17s 6d to 18s; clean Java was taken in at 29s, and Carolina at 40s. St. Vincent's arrowroot sold at 5d to 6½d. Spices have realised full rates. Nutmegs sold at from 2s 3d to 3s 5d, mace at 2s 1d to 2s 7d, cloves at 5½d to 5¾d, cinnamon at 1s 1d to 1s 2d, pimento at 4¾d, Callicut ginger at 30 to 38s. The tallow market has declined again; P.Y.C. 70s; linseed oil is £33 15s, brown rape £59s, and refined £62 to £62 10s. Saltpetre is mostly held for higher prices. More has been done in dyes. Safflower and lac dye have readily sold at full prices. Cochineal is rather firmer. Hemp quiet; cotton firm and active. In wool nothing has been done since the sales.

CAMPBELL ON MRS. SIDDONS.—It is difficult to find very interesting anecdotes about Mrs. Siddons. I find by her correspondence that she was the very essence of maternal kindness; but her letters are all about matters that are either too delicate to be made public or too domestic to be interesting. Stranger as I am, I tell you this confidentially, for it might injure the forthcoming book if it were known that I am distressed about its difficulties. But distressed I must own I am. Dear good Mrs. Siddons, she was a very angel, but devils make better stuff for biography than angels. The old toothless ladies—once dashing beauties — that were her sworn friends, heap upon me reams of proofs of her piety and purity; but Lord help me, I can make no use of all their twaddle. Had she been a fie-fie, or a drunkard, or a termagant, I should have had comparatively a sinecure in my biographical duty to her. Nevertheless there are some interesting particulars about her: her great great grand-uncle was executed for being a Catholic priest. I have some faint hopes of being able to prove that he was even burnt alive; but unhappily this is not certain. Poor man, it would make no difference to him now, by what death he died, but to me it would be most desirable, if possible, that he should have died by fire, for the sake of an exciting impression on my amiable readers.—*Private Letter of Thomas Campbell.*

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta—Mr. E. Mason.
Ryde—Mr. George Pope.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W Crosker.
Mudgee—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. Charles Blakefield.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz.
Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. George Joll.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider.
Gundagai—Mr. Michael Norton.
Melbourne—Mr. John Cooper.
Geelong—Mr. Thomas Paterson.
Wollongong, Dapto—Mr. Howlett.
Kiama—Mr. John Graham.
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp.
Maitland, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Paterson—Mr. W. M. Rhode.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty.
ALBURY.—Mr. Henry Ringwood.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire.
Murrurundi, and Armidale—Mr. A. Grodie.
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan

THE COAST.

Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer.
Manning River—Mr. Thos. L. Scott
Clarence River—H. Alderson, Postmaster, South Grafton.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington.
Wide Bay, Gayndah—Mr. A. Walker, Postmaster.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Mr. Samuel Stevens.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch, booksellers Launceston—Mr G. Spicer.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombalo, Cooma—Mr. H. Kostertor.
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers.
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden.

The Agents are furnished with the usual *yellow* receipts, signed by the proprietor, JOHN FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine.

ALBURY.—Mr. HENRY RINGWOOD has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* for the above-named district. February 20th, 1856.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—Mr. EDMUND DOHERTY has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* at Raymond Terrace.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 179, George-street, Sydney.
CAPITAL £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Alexander Campbell, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street, North.
AGENT AND MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE:
John Bingle, Esq.
Surveyor for Auckland New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessels	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (o the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1¼
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to ¼ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—

3 months	3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto	5 ditto ditto
12 ditto	9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage	10 guineas per cent.

Specie—To or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ¾ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, established (*with important privileges under the Acts of Council 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No.* for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for children and Old Age. On the principle (*proved by an experience of 150 years of kindred institutions in the mother country to be the most equitable and safest for the assured*) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Important Notice.—The books of the Society close on the 29th day of February, 1856, for the current year's business.

All proposals made before that date will be entitled to participate in the profits of the year, in terms of the rules of the Society.

At the last investigation, the bonus additions averaged 3 per cent. per annum on all policies then entitled to participate.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Chief offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, December 31, 1855.

COLONIAL INSURANCE.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

The above COMPANY will receive applications for the INSURANCE of HOUSES and other BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE and CHATTEL PROPERTY, of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £250,000,

With power to increase the amount to meet the business of the Company.

The list of Shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the Company will meet with attention at the office.

As it is intended that the convenience of all classes of COLONISTS shall be consulted by the Company, persons anxious to insure their property under unusual circumstances are invited to make application; and, if found practicable, the insurance will be granted under special conditions.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors; the amount will be considered part of the premium on more regular insurance being effected, or returned if the application be declined by the Board.

The business of the old *Sydney Fire Insurance Company* will be transferred, as soon as possible, to the new Company, and the members are informed that larger risks will now be taken at reduced rates than were taken formerly, so that greater convenience will be afforded them, and there will be no liability upon insurers who are not shareholders in the present company.

There is a reserve of 5000 *shares* to be issuable at par for the next six months, or sooner, to parties insuring and making special application for them. The discretion of the Board of Directors will be used in allotting the shares to applicants, according to the amounts of insurance applied for or otherwise.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d. and upwards
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d. and upwards
Wooden buildings—metal or slated roof, 5s. and upwards
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Chairman
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Deputy Chairman
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Esq.
SURVEYOR.
JAMES HUME, Esq.
SECRETARY.
JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Office—No. 3, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

Country Agents who will supply forms of application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:—
Maitland—A. Dodds, Esq.
Newcastle—George Mitchell, Esq.]
Bathurst—S. B. Sargeant, Esq.
Goulburn—R. Craig, Esq.
Wollongong—George Hewlett, Esq.
Windsor—J. Dawson, Esq.
Moreton Bay—Henry Buckley, Esq.
Dungog—Peter McWilliam
Liverpool—E. Goetz
Parramatta—E. Mason, Esq.
Mudgee—Messrs. Walker and Smith
Portmacquarie—Horatio Tozer, Esq.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—25 per cent. Reduction on Premiums on Country risks.—The Directors have resolved that the operation of the recent reduction of 25 per cent. on Fire Premiums shall extend to country insurances. A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

PERRY and HILT'S DAILY COACHES will leave SYDNEY and CAMDEN every morning in the following manner:—

UP COACHES.
Sydney, by the 8 o'clock a.m. train
Parramatta, at 9
Liverpool, at half-past 10 o'clock
Campbelltown, at half-past 12
Arriving in Camden at 2 p.m.
DOWN COACHES.
Camden, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Campbelltown, at 11 a.m.
Liverpool, at 2 p.m.
Arriving in Parramatta in time to meet the 4 o'clock p.m. train.

Booking Offices:—Bransgrove, George and King streets, Sydney; Payton, Parramatta; Hawthorn, Liverpool; Campbell, Campbelltown; Waters, Narrellan; Risley, Camden.

N.B. A coach will leave Mr. Bransgrove's EVERY MORNING, at half-past 7, to be in time for the 8 o'clock train.

JOHN PERRY and THOS. HILT, proprietors.

OMNIBUSES FREE to the LAND SALE, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, 23rd.—Omnibuses will be in readiness at the Mart, 173, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, to convey parties free who purpose attending the Land Sale at Marrickville Hotel. Refreshments at one o'clock.—W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD *Herald* Office.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14th February, 1856.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Public Works Loan Acts of the Governor and Council, 19 Victoria, Nos. 13, 25, and 35, his Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of TUESDAY, the 4th March proximo from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of Fifty thousand pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each Tender must be for an even sum of hundreds of pounds, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for £100 each, secured on the consolidated revenues of New South Wales, will be issued for the sum advanced, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st January and 1st of July.

3. The principal will not be payable for a period of less than twenty years from the date of the debenture, but it will be redeemable at par at any time thereafter at the option of the Government, on six months' notice to that effect being given in the New South Wales or London *Gazette*, according as the same may be made payable in the colony or in England; and it will also be redeemable at par at the option of the holder for the time being, after the expiration of the same period, on his giving six months' notice to that effect to the Colonial Agent-General, in London, or the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney, as the case may be.

4. At the expiration of the six months' notice given either by the Government or the holder, the interest on the debenture to which such notice shall apply will cease and determine.

5. The principal and interest of each debenture will be payable at the option of the holder for the time being, either in Sydney or in London; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect being previously registered at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, and in the office of the Colonial Agent General, in London, and endorsed upon the debenture, which must be presented accordingly at both these offices for that purpose.

6. Whenever a debenture may be made payable in London, a duplicate thereof will be transmitted by the Colonial Treasurer to the Colonial Agent-General, by such opportunity as the holder may desire, in order that the same may be available on proof of the loss of the original.

7. The debentures will be transferable if made out in blank, in the same manner as exchequer bills; but if made payable to any individual or firm, then by endorsement, as in the case of bills of exchange.

8. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

9. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

WAVERLEY TOLL-GATE.—Tenders will be received until the 29th instant for Leasing the Toll-Gate on the Waverley New Line of Road, for the remainder of the year, ending 31st December, 1856. Persons desirous of tendering for this gate will receive every information on application to Mr. S H. PEARCE, Randwick; or to the Secretary, 110, York-street—to whom tenders are to be addressed. By order of the Commissioners. J. HINWOOD, Secretary. February 18th, 1856.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Tenders for posts and rails, delivered at Parramatta Station. Apply to Mr. STONE, on the ground.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—To Practical Gardeners. Tenders for laying out the grounds. JOHN GARSED, Box, 85, Post Office.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, for the plasterers' work of six houses.—Labour only. JOHN PURCHASE, George-street, Parramatta. February 18th, 1856.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons found trespassing or driving cattle from off my run, known as Glenbogg, after this date, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. CHARLES WRIGHT. 11th February.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted as partners in my business as commission agent, ship broker, &c., Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James Malcolm. The business will, in future, be carried on under the firm of James Malcolm and Co. JAMES MALCOLM. February 1st, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by ROBERT and J. B. WADDELL, as wholesale and retail grocers, 454, George-street South.

A. WADDELL.
R. WADDELL.
1st February, 1856. J. B. WADDELL.

NOTICE.—All Claims against the late firm of WADDELL, BROTHERS, if any, to be sent to the office of the undersigned for liquidation. A. WADDELL, Goulburn-street Stores, known as the Tweed Factory.

IN THE ESTATE OF A. WILSON.—The Trustees in this Estate hereby call a Meeting of the creditors, to be held in Messrs Bowden and Threlkeld's Sale Room on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past 2 p.m., to consider the propriety of finally abandoning the estate, and to dispose of the assets realised (say five-eighths d. in the pound). It is urgently requested that all parties interested will attend. For the Trustees, J. S. WEBB. Sydney, 19th February, 1856.

MR. L. RAWACK having purchased the whole of the assets in the Estate of Rawack and Lipman, he is the only authorised person now to give receipts for any moneys due or coming due to the said estate.

(Signed) JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.
Sydney, February 19th, 1856.

In reference to the above advertisement I hereby give notice, that all persons holding any property, books, papers, and otherwise belonging to the late firm of Rawack, Brothers, and Co., receiving or having received any monies, promissory notes, or otherwise, and not having previously accounted for the same to the Official Assignee, or the undersigned, will be prosecuted without further notice.

L. RAWACK, Office, Spring-street.
Sydney, February 19th, 1856.

ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, BOURKE-STREET Melbourne, 1st January, 1856.—M. M'CAW and ANOTHER most respectfully return thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal support they have received since resuming business, and assure them that no effort shall be wanting on their part to merit its continuance.

They beg also to intimate that, at the request of a number of influential stockholders, they have been induced to make arrangements for resuming business as sheep and cattle salesmen.

In making this announcement they wish it to be understood that they enter the field free and untrammelled, having no bad debts in their books, and consequently no bad customers to support; neither have they any stock speculations (directly or indirectly) to clash with the interests of their constituents; which independent position they mean to maintain, as they intend to sell for cash only; and to render account sales with cash at the close of every sale (except in large transactions, where the vendor himself may think fit to take acceptance, in which case he will do so at his own risk.)

They are convinced that this is the true and legitimate mode of conducting sales. Let the butcher who has not cash to purchase 10 or 15 cattle, as under the present system, buy five or even two (for which every possible facility will be given) and he will thus buy for cash the number he really wants, at the same price as he can at present buy for credit a number he does not require, and the vendor who requires immediate cash will pocket 2½ per cent. by the change.

Parties favouring M. M'Caw and Another with stock for sale may depend upon the greatest care being taken in draughting it and preparing it for sale, and every effort being made to realise the top price of the day.

All stock sent to them will be duly advertised, and circulars sent to every butcher in the city and suburbs, free of charge to the vendor in every case where the commission amounts to four times the expenses.

M. M'Caw will attend the yards daily on and after the 1st of February, and from his well-known ability as a judge and salesman of stock, together with the principles upon which the firm propose to conduct that part of their business, they confidently anticipate that amount of support it shall ever be their endeavour to merit.

N.B.—In consequence of resuming the cattle trade, the daily horse sales will in future commence at 11 o'clock. These arrangements will not interfere with their private sales, as they have engaged very able assistance in that branch of their business; and their mode of conducting it is simply to fix a fair market value upon each animal, and neither to ask more nor take less, having allowed which plan since resuming business, it has been found to give the highest satisfaction to both buyers and sellers.

J. CORTI, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Manufacturer, grateful for past favours, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business at No. 56, Pitt-street North, opposite Messrs. Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

J. CORTI, in soliciting future favours, begs to state that he has now on hand a choice assortment of gilt chimney cheval and toilet glasses, framed engravings, parlour ornaments, consisting of wax fruits and stuffed birds, under shades; alabaster, terracotta, and china figures, with shades; ladies' workboxes, &c., &c. at very low prices.

Observe—No. 56, Pitt-street North, opposite Frith and Payten's auction rooms.

TO PRINTERS, PROPRIETORS of NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Messrs. ROBERT BESLEY and CO. are desirous of calling the attention of the trade to the patent granted to Robert Besley, and sealed on the 23rd day of October last, for the manufacture of a new and hard metal, especially adapted for type founding.

Since the first introduction of moveable types, their composition, as far as can be ascertained, has been precisely the same as that now in general use. The facilities of machinery—the long numbers of popular publications, all point to the necessity of a more durable material; this Messrs. Besley and Co., with the assistance of an eminent metallurgist, have succeeded in producing; they therefore confidently recommend the adoption of their founts cast in this new metal, as possessing a power of resisting pressure (as far as can be demonstrated by a series of the most severe tests) ten times greater than any type cast with the ordinary metal, besides the advantage of preserving the sharpness of the general impression for a much longer time.

The prime cost of this metal being considerably more than the ordinary type metal, the following are the prices at which founts of 120 lbs, and upwards can be supplied:—

English	1s. 4d.	Minion	2s. 6d.
Pica	1s. 6d.	Emerald	3s. 3d.
Small pica	1s. 8d.	Nonpareil	3s. 6d.
Long primer	1s. 10d.	Ruby	4s. 2d.
Bourgeois	2s. 0d.	Pearl	4s. 9d.
Brevier	2s. 3d.	Diamond	8s. 6d.

Messrs. Besley and Co. intend, in future, to cast the whole of their court-hands, texts, jobbing and ornamental founts in this metal.

Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, London, November 1st, 1855.

VERANDAHS.—Corrugated Galvanized Tinned Sheet-iron (Morewood and Rogers' Patent), in straight and curved sheets, assorted, from 5 feet to 8 feet in length by 2 feet wide. From the great strength of the metal when in this shape, a verandah made of corrugated galvanized iron requires no rafters or under ceiling of any kind, but only wall and front plates. The sheets are fastened together by nuts and screws. This kind of verandah has a particularly light and ornamental appearance, especially with the curved shape, and is very durable. E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, George-street, Sydney, agents for the manufacturers.

CHEAP POULTRY.—200 pairs of prime Fowls, at 5s. per pair. H. CUMMINS, Poulterer, King-street East.

SLATES.—A few best Bangor Slates for SALE to close a consignment. 32, Erskine-street.

15,000 BANGOR SLATES, very much reduced in price. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

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700 DOORS and Glazed Sashes, Laths and Battens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 32, Erskine-street.

70,000 LATHS and Pickets, Weatherboards, &c., cheap. GOODLET and CO., 32, Erskine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—71 feet in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo; 10-room House suitable for an inn, and three allotments in the town of Liverpool. Apply to Mr. FITZHARDINGE, No. — King-street.

DEANS' FURNITURE SALE.—P. and W DEAN beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have still a few goods for SALE, which must be cleared out by the end of this month—and as price is no object, P. and W. D. are assured that parties who are in want of any of the undermentioned articles will do well to visit their establishment before the final close.

A few choice rosewood chiffoniers, with glass backs and doors and marble slabs, really cheap
Rosewood, walnut, and mahogany whatnots and canterburys
Cedar bookcases, open and enclosed
Very large cedar dining table
Large and handsome gilt chimney glasses
One set, just finished, of handsome dining-room chairs, in leather
Toilet glasses, in every shape and size
Cane-seated, balloon, and parlour chairs, in various patterns
A lot of carpets, quite bargains
Bedding, at cost
Best feather bolsters and pillows, awfully sacrificed
Also for SALE, a large quantity of ships' cabin lamps and candles.
☞ An opportunity like this should not be lost.
P. and W. DEAN, cabinet makers, Deans' Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney.
Goods delivered free.
☞ Must be cleared out by the end of this month.

DEAN'S FURNITURE SALE still continues. Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Tables, &c. Mark the address—DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Sydney.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedding, &c., for SALE, at and under cost, at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, Market-street, Sydney.

NEW AND CHEAP DRAPERY, &c., &c.—C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH have on hand the following goods which, on inspection, will be found sterling value:—

Horrocks' and Hawkins' longcloths
Croydon, wet wove, and superior calicoes
Family medium shirting and longcloths
10-4 linen sheetings
8-4, 10-4 white Wigan sheeting
8-4 grey ditto ditto
Hoyle's best prints
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 linen damask
8-4, 10-4, 12-4 damask cloths
Huckabacks, diapers, and Irish linens
Lawn handkerchiefs, muslin capes, and collars
Habit-shirts and chemisettes
Ribbons, gloves, and neckties
Women's white and brown cotton hose
Maids' and children's ditto
Men's and youths' white and brown half-hose
Barege, delaine, and muslin dresses
Moreen, horsehair, and corded skirts
Oil cloths, and China matting.

HATS.
Two (2) cases Townend's best black hats
Ditto ditto Christy's ditto ditto
One (1) crab shell, very light
Panama, Leghorn, and Manila
Brown and drab felt
Men's and boys' blue and black cloth caps.

SHIRTS.
Men's and boys' white shirts, ready for use
Ditto regattas, ditto ditto
Ditto French twills ditto
Men's cotton and merino vests
Ditto ditto pants.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Men's black cloth frock and paletot coats
Ditto coloured shooting and oxonian ditto
Ditto black alpaca ditto
Gent's silk summer coats
Ditto holland coats and blouses
Men's black and coloured doeskin trousers
Ditto white and brown drill ditto ditto
Men's white, millers', and drab moleskin ditto
Ditto black cloth, satin, velvet, and silk vests
Ditto coloured ditto ditto ditto
Ditto white and coloured marsella
Boys' black and coloured doeskin coats
Ditto tweed and holland ditto
Ditto black and coloured doeskin trousers
Ditto white and brown drill ditto
Ditto doeskin and marsella
Linen collars, braces, and neckties.

BONNETS.
Ladies' rice, straw, chip, tuscan, and dunstable
Maids' and children's ditto ditto ditto
Girls' dunstable and rice straw hats
Brown and fancy parasols at half the usual prices
Ladies' elastic stays, all sizes
Maids' and children's stays and bands
A large assortment of perfumery, at
C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH'S, Wellington House,
236, George-street.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE, previous to Stock Taking; to commence on MONDAY, February 11th, at 96, Pitt-street, next to the Victoria Theatre.—PARRY and HALBERT (late Smith and Parry) are now offering the remaining portion of their summer stock at a great reduction from the original cost. The following list of prices will enable purchasers to judge of the great advantages to be obtained:—

SILKS.

Black silk dresses, all silk	21s worth 42s
Rich ducapes	27s 6d worth 50s
Rich striped and checked glaces	23s 6d worth 45s
Superb brocaded silks	46s worth 4 guineas
Rich damask silks	63s worth 7 guineas

MANTLES.

French glace mantles	10s 6d worth 25s
Ditto ditto ditto, richly trimmed	14s 9d worth 30s
Extra rich ditto	21s worth 42s

SHAWLS.

French barege scarf shawls	10s 6d worth 21s
Superb designs	12s 6d worth 30s
Grenadine scarf shawls	21s worth 3 guineas
Real China crape	30s worth 4 guineas

DRESSES.

Barege and muslin robes, at half the original cost.

SEWN MUSLIN GOODS.

1100 chemisettes, richly worked	23d worth 3s 6d
1200 habit shirts, ditto	23d worth 3s 6d
1000 muslin collars, ditto	1s worth 2s 6d

RIBBONS.

2000 yards French bonnet ribbons, per yard	6½d worth 1s
1500 yards extra rich ditto	9d worth 1s 6d

MANCHESTER GOODS.

500 pieces Horrocks' longcloth	3¾d worth 6d
200 pairs 10-4 white counterpanes	5s 9d worth 10s 6d
100 pieces 10-4 white sheeting calico	1s worth 1s 6d
100 pieces Welsh flannel	9s worth 1s 6d
200 pieces Hoyle's best prints, per dress	2s 11½d worth 4s 6d

HOSIERY.

500 dozen women's white cotton hose, per pair	6d worth 1s

PARRY and HALBERT beg to inform the public, that they will also sell off, without any reserve, the remaining portion of the last winter stock, consisting of cobourgs, alpacas, French merinoes, woollen polkas, hosiery, blankets, and furs, regardless of the cost, to make room for several large shipments of winter goods, hourly expected.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to come early, as the whole must be sold within 14 days. The Sale will commence on MONDAY, the 11th February.

☞ Please observe the address—96, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre.

OUTFITS, OUTFITS.—To Families Going Home. Mrs. MAY, 29, Hunter-street, begs respectfully to call the attention of passengers to her present extensive assortment of every description of ladies' and children's ready-made underlinen, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Estimates prepared on the shortest notice. Letters addressed as above will meet with the promptest attention.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street.—WILLIAM PRICE, Importer of British and French Goods.

FRENCH GLACE MANTLES!!—Clearing out! in consequence of the season being advanced, at Fifteen Shillings and Ninepence each, at "La Ville de Paris."

FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES!!! Eighteen Shillings and Sixpence the full dress of 20 yards, original price thirty-five shillings, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

TISSUE DE SOIE BAREGES!!! Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the full dress, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

ST. ETIEN LUSTRE!!! an elegant material for ladies' autumn dresses, 2 cases just opened, at 10½d. per yard, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

RICE STRAW BONNETS, in girls', maids', and small women's sizes. Ladies' fancy bonnets of the latest fashion, ON SALE in small packages, at the stores of GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats, 216, George-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury London.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the Cargo, now landing, of the French ship Arthur, from Bordeaux.

LIQUIDS.
2000 cases brandy
400 ditto ordinary claret
400 ditto best claret
300 ditto best champagne
25 ditto best absynthe.

FANCY ARTICLES.
Demarson's best perfumery
Combs (tortoiseshell)
Liqueurs, boxed
Toys
Cigars, boxed and cased
Souvenirs, fans, &c.
Stereoscopes, latest improvements
Dioramas, ditto
Children's carriages.

DRAPERY.
Plain bareges
Silk aprons
Kid gloves
Feathers
Artificial flowers
Shirts
Trimmings (fringes)
Shawls, &c., &c.]

SUNDRIES.
20 cases capers
Clocks, glass shaded
Galvanized iron fancy articles
Organs, with dancing figures, &c.
Safes (latest improvements)
Flower clocks
Jewellery
Plated spoons and forks
Patent blacking, for shoes and harness
Boots and shoes (ladies')
Paperhangings (pictures of the war)
Looking-glasses, all sizes.

This most valuable cargo has been carefully bought by Monsieur A. Besson, who, having remained during two years in the colony, was able to select the articles particularly suitable for the market. The purchases, having been made by Mr. A. B. during the time of the Great Exhibition of Paris, contain many of the articles made or improved for that occasion.

An early call is requested.

VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—Hotelkeepers, Confectioners, and Families supplied with "the real Wenham Lake Ice," delivered at their own doors, in suitable quantities, mornings and evenings. Orders left, or forwarded per post to the French Café, George-street, will be punctually attended to. F. POEHLMANN.

PIANOFORTES.—Collard and Collard, Erard, and Murphy, containing 7 to 7½ octaves, warranted first-rate in every respect. HENRY MARSHALL'S Stores, Queen's-place, importer. N.B.—First-rate piano for SALE, price £80.

STOVES.—The undersigned have on hand an assortment of very superior full register stoves, of various ornamental designs, which they are anxious to dispose of at a very low rate, to make room for a further supply shortly expected. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

RICHMOND AND CHANDLER'S Patent Chaff Machines.—The undersigned have now on private SALE an invoice of Richmond and Chandler's patent chaff machines (assorted sizes), direct from the manufactory at Salford. BURT, HASSALL, and CO. Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WANT AND TEMPEST have on hand,—
Cart hames, felling axes
Shingling hatchets, T hinges
Locks, tacks, nails of all descriptions
Horse hobble chains
Bullock hobble chains
Horse-shoes, hollow-ware
Saws of all descriptions
Bullock bells, sheep bells
Pocket and table cutlery
Tinned iron wash basins
Ditto milk dishes
Ditto fryingpans
Japanned cruet frames
Claw hatchets, wedge axes
Felling axes, picks and handles
Cross-cut saws and handles
Pit saws, files, &c.
Wove wire dish covers
And a general assortment of ironmongery suitable for country stores, &c.
At their Stores, Pitt-street North, opposite Queen's place.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!—Country Storekeepers, and others are informed that the undersigned are now receiving into their stores a large shipment of Earthenware, exactly suited to the present wants of the market which they are prepared to sell at reasonable terms.

Assorted crates, each one containing breakfast, dinner, and chamber ware
Crates cups and saucers
Crates willow plates, in 3 sizes
Crates willow dishes and bakers
Crates dipped and printed bowls
Crates toilet sets
Crates chambers, &c., &c.

Any description of earthenware properly packed and forwarded immediately on receipt of orders. NOTT and EDWARDS, Iron and Earthenware Stores, 417, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Selling off! Selling off!! at reduced prices, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East, to make room for a large stock daily expected from London, comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes, in endless variety, for taste, style, workmanship, and durability not to be equalled. N.B.—Ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order.

WHOLESALE and Country Buyers of Boots and Shoes are directed to COCKS and HUNT'S, George-street.

LUCERNE SEED, Clover Seed, fresh as imported. FERRIS and AKKINS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—On Sale, cedar boards, ½ inch up to 3; kauri pine, all lengths and widths; deal and pine battens, laths and flooring boards, tongued and grooved ½ inch lining boards, doors and sashes, turnery of all kinds, deals, cut and uncut, in every variety; Oregon pine, all lengths and sizes; soap, candle, beer, and wine cases always ready. JAMES COOK. Liverpool-street, July 15.

VALUABLE LIFE INTEREST of a young Lady (a good life) in an eligible City Freehold Property for sale. For particulars apply to ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

KAURI SPARS.—For SALE at Cunyngham's Wharf, north end of Campbell's Wharf, the cargo of the barque Galatea, consisting of all kinds most in demand, and which will be sold cheap. Apply to Mr. LOCKWOOD, on the premises; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—This machine will thrash 150 bushels a-day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

TIMBER, TIMBER, BOXES, &c., &c.—Reduction in prices from this date at the Australian Steam Saw Mills. JAMES COOK. February 8th, 1856.

AMERICAN STOVE Warehouse, all sizes, and best makes. F. R. ROBINSON'S, 329, George-street.

GLASS SHADES.—Just opened, a case of these elegant additions to the drawing-room, so requisite for the protection of wax flowers, fruit, statuettes, &c., &c., from dust and flies, at W. READING'S, 150, George-street.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for SALE at their stores a few parcels of Burden's superior brand of first and second class pale sherries, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves. Specially selected for this market, and which they are disposed to offer at a shade under current rates, in order to close the shipments. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

TOBACCO, for SALE, ex Cattraux Wattel.—Barratt's, Shellard's, and Napier's brands of Negrohead Tobacco, in half-tierces. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

POWDER, FF, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. cans. LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

ON SALE, Yorkshire Flag Stones of superior quality. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, with Palliasses, Mattrasses, Bolsters, and Pillows, now selling at and under cost, at DEAN'S Furniture House, Market-street.

PARKES' DETERGENT WASHING PASTE.—An article that can be guaranteed to facilitate the labours of the laundress, and not to injure the finest fabrics. Useful also for cleaning paint, metal, &c., and rendering hard water soft. On SALE at W. READING'S, 150, George-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, sole agents and retail of most chemists throughout the colony MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—100 Tierces Beef, ready for shipment, and guaranteed for two years; also, 50 barrels Irish and American Pork, Ox Tongues, Suet, &c., packed and ready for sea use.

Live Stock supplied on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits, and Provisions of every description ready for shipment by E. B. CULLEN, Bon Accord Stores, Circular Quay.

N.B.—Merchandise and passengers' goods stored at a moderate rate. The stores are perfectly dry, free from vermin, and fit for any goods.

TOBACCO.—For SALE by CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.
Barrett
Eagle
Shellard
Kerr
C.H.S.
Wellington
J & L
And other brands.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American deals and flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, scantling, slating battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for all building purposes. W. H. ROLFE'S, Timber Yard, Pitt-street North, Circular Quay.

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!!—IREDALE and CO. have much pleasure in being able to afford their customers one of the greatest luxuries that can possibly be enjoyed in such a climate as this. They have now on view:
Hip baths
Sponging baths
Hanging shower baths
Slipper baths
Childrens' baths
Foot baths, and
Shower baths with patent force pumps

Those who value the health and comfort of themselves and families cannot attach too much importance to their bath.

IREDALE and CO. iron merchants and general ironmongers. Established 1820.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLERS, and others.—For SALE, a very superior 12-horse power high-pressure Steam Engine, with boiler, &c., complete. Also, a Flour Mill with two pairs of 3 feet French burr stones, with patent dressing engine, and smut machine of the newest and most approved construction. The above engine and mill have just been landed, ex Helen Baird, and will be sold either together or separately. Apply to R. TOWNS, and CO., Towns' Wharf. January 28, 1856.

BUTCHERS and others can buy at GILLAM'S, Williams,—of Smithfield—couriers, choppers, 1, 2, 3, 4; knives, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12 inch. Joseph Rodgers and Sons' superior cutlery, consisting of razors, scissors, wharncliffe and penknives, shears, ivory balance table-knives, round of beef and carvers. Colonial-made cutlery of all descriptions. J. GILLAM, cutler, Park-street. Cutlery ground and repaired daily.

FOR SALE, a splendid Watch Dog. Apply to JAMES CHAMBERS, Redfern Inn, Redfern.

15,000 SHEEP for SALE, Fat and Store, depasturing and deliverable at the following districts, viz., Darling Downs, Casilis, and Goulburn W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

CATTLE for SALE.—About 20 good Heifers (springing) and a Team of four superior working Bullocks. For further particulars apply to THOMAS CHIPPINDALL, Campbelltown.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.—For SALE, with immediate possession, the Lease, Stock, Goodwill, and Fixtures of an old-established Business in the above line. The premises are situate in the busiest part of Sydney, and comprise every necessary for carrying on an extensive and paying trade, as baker, confectioner, and pastrycook. Apply to Messrs. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 113 and 115, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a four-roomed brick-built Cottage at Redfern, erected on the sixth allotment east from the Botany Tollgate, having a frontage of twenty-seven feet to Redfern-street, and a depth of one hundred feet, with a well of water. For particulars apply at Borton's Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets, or on the premises.

FOR SALE by Private Treaty, Three New Dwelling-houses in Berwick-street, Palmer-street, near Woolloomooloo. Each contains four rooms, with usual out-offices, enclosed yards, and back entrances. The buildings are most durable, and situation very eligible. Apply to Mr. M. GUEST, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; or W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

TENTERFIELD, NEW ENGLAND.—For SALE by private contract, the George Hotel and Inn, consisting of the handsome new stone erection and the old inn, together with a suitable allotment of freehold land in the heart of the rising township of Tenterfield, the centre of the traffic from Darling Downs, New England, and Clarence River. Apply to DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

TO BE DISPOSED of, a bargain, a Soda Water, Lemonade, and Cordial Business, with two most excellent machines on an improved principle, requiring only one man to work each machine. For terms apply, by letter, to J. G., *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE, a genteel Cottage, of five rooms and kitchen, servants' room, wash-house, store, and sheds for horse and gig, good garden, stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, and vegetables; good water, &c. 198 feet frontage to Juliet-street, Enmore, depth 91 feet. Five minutes' walk to Newtown Station. Enquire of Mr. ALLMON, 218, Sussex-street South.

PARRAMATTA, CHURCH-STREET.—For Private SALE—

1. Neat Shop, 11 feet by 30 feet; kitchen 13 feet by 13; room over kitchen 13 feet by 13 feet; loft over, 30 feet.

2 very superior Brick Cottages, each containing 4 rooms, very neatly finished, with good back yards, &c.

1 Corner Allotment of Land to Church and Barney streets, the entrance street to Parramatta Gaol, on which is the stone foundation of a public house; also the skeleton of two houses, each containing four apartments, 12 x 12, and 12 x 10, and on the ground a large quantity of building materials.

Apply to Mr. R. SHEPPEARD, on the premises, Gaol Corner Parramatta, or to TEMPLETON and JONES, Solicitors, George-street, Sydney, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY George-street, opposite the Police Office, established 1853—under the new rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

The stock of a small shop, consisting of tinware, ling fish, American tubs, school slates, American brooms, pickles, braces, blacking, pins, thread, combs, tea, blacking, counter, and sundries.

SATURDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

12 very superior young horses, just arrived from Shoalhaven. They are all broken in to saddle and harness, and will each be subject to a trial either in gig or carriage, or trial with a ton weight up Druitt-street, before payment.

Gigs, dog carts, drays, omnibus, and harness, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A draught of Singleton horses
Team of eight horses, dray, harness, &c.
Several very superior heavy draught horses
The usual variety of heavy and light draught
Carriage, gig, and saddle horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, drays, harness
Saddlery, &c., &c.

Heavy Draught Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Shiel to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A black gelding, 16 hands high
A bay ditto, 16 ditto ditto.
Both subject to very heavy trials.

Draught of Singleton Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. William Cravigan to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A draught of horses just arrived from Singleton, broken to saddle, single and double harness.

To Carriers, Draymen, and others.
Team of Horses, Dray, and Harness, and Superior Hackney.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Donnely to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock,

Blackbird, black gelding, 6 years old, Druitt-street trial
Traveller, bay gelding, 6 years old, Druitt-street trial
Smiler, bay gelding, 5 years old, Druitt-street trial
Farmer, bay gelding, 4 years old, Druitt-street trial
Captain, bay gelding, 7 years old, Druitt-street; also, a good leader
Turpin, bay gelding, 7 years old, Druitt-street trial
Dandy, bay gelding, 5 years old, good leader
Little Tommy, chesnut gelding, 6 years, very superior saddle horse
A new shaft dray and harness complete.

The above have just arrived, and are of the very first-class description.

Gentleman's Saddle Horse.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A chesnut mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, thoroughly broken, and up to any weight.

Pair of Carriage Horses.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Henry O'Brien, Esq., who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, February 26th, at 11 o'clock.

A pair of first-rate carriage horses, perfectly broken to single and double harness, and accustomed to town. They stand about 15 hands 2 high, 6 years old, and can be highly recommended to any person requiring a good pair.

Important Sale of Horse Stock, Cattle, Pigs, Hay, &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Hayes to sell by auction, at his residence, Eastern Creek, Black Town Road, on WEDNESDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,

150 head of horse stock
150 ditto fat cattle
40 milch cows
150 tons prime oaten hay
2 pure Durham bulls
Fat pigs, calves, &c.

Snug Little Farm at Connolly's Bush, formerly the new line of road to Wollongong.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 25th, at 11 o'clock,

A comfortable small farm of 12½ acres, situate on the new line of road to Wollongong, and being a portion of that well known property, Connelly's Bush.

There is a good hut erected on the farm, and the whole fenced in with a three-rail fence; excellent water on the ground.

Terms liberal, at sale.

Parramatta River.
Snug Cottage and Land,
Ryde, Kissing Point.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A good substantial cottage, containing three rooms, with 3½ acres, situate near the Church, at Ryde, and within a few minutes' walk of the landing-place of the Parramatta steamers.

The land is cleared and fenced in, and has been under cultivation. There is an excellent well with a never-falling supply of good water.

Immediate possession can be given.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock,

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables

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English-built Sulky.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

A light English-built sulky, just imported, per Caduceus.

Thoroughbred Stallion "Bronzewing."

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions from Charles Lowe, Esq., to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, precisely,

The noted stallion "Bronzewing," bred by the late Nelson Lawson, Esq. Sire, the imported horse Ether, dam, Young Lady Emily, by imported Whisker, out of imported Lady Emily.

"Bronzewing" is now seven years old, stands 15½ hands; colour, a rich golden bay, without white, matchless in symmetry and appearance, and has always been considered the handsomest thoroughbred in the colony. His stock are truly excellent, and he is now parted with in consequence of having been over the usual time in the stud to which he at present belongs.

He is now on view.

To New Zealand and Port Philip Buyers.
Mares, Colts, and Fillies.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions from Mr. Charles Hearn, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY, February 28th, at 11 o'clock,

35 large powerful mares, colts, and fillies, from 3 to 5 years old, got by well known coaching and draught stallions. They are an exceedingly good lot, and will be found on inspection to be particularly well suited for the New Zealand and Melbourne markets.

Imported Cart Stallion.

MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, March 8th, at 11 o'clock,

YOUNG WONDER, a splendid roan cart stallion, just imported per Caduceus. He is rising four years old, is seventeen hands high, with immense bone and power, and promises to be the largest cart stallion yet imported.

Young Wonder was bred in Suffolk, and was purchased by his owner, at a heavy cost, from one of the largest cart horse establishments in that county. He was foaled May 29th, 1852, has been worked in harness, and was considered to be (when leaving England) the most promising colt ever shipped.

To studmasters this is an excellent opportunity to possess not only a very first-class, but a young horse, selected with great judgment from a large establishment in Suffolk, long noted for the best cart horses in all England.

To prevent any misconception, the auctioneers are instructed to state distinctly that there will be no reserve.

Preliminary Notice.
50 Very Superior Colts.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by David Bell, Esq., Retreat, Liverpool, to announce that they will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY, 13th March,

50 very superior colts, suited for first-class hackneys; coaching, gig, and carriage horses.

☞ These are really a very superior lot, selected from the noted studs of Geo. M'Leay, Esq., and the Messrs. Rouse.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Preliminary Announcement.
Young Horses, from the noted stud of the Messrs. Rouse.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by the Messrs. Rouse to announce that they will sell by auction, early in April,

A draft of 50 colts, selected to meet the present demand for first-class horses.

Great Unreserved Sale.
The largest and most important Sale of Drapery Goods ever offered to the Trade of New South Wales.
To Warehousemen, Shippers, Speculators, Drapers, Outfitters, and the Trade generally.
692 Packages Drapery.

By order of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., at the Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co., Pitt-street. THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, commencing precisely at 11 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received positive instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to offer for unreserved sale,

The whole of their recent importations, consisting of 692 packages drapery, and comprising almost every class of goods suited to the present as well as the approaching season.

Now that this class of goods is advancing in price, and the demand for the Port Phillip market daily increasing, a splendid opportunity offers to speculators and others, as the greater bulk of the goods will be put up in original packages.

The instructions of the importers to close the whole on the above days are peremptory, and Mr. Newton pledges himself that not a package shall remain unsold.

These goods have been selected for this market with the greatest care by competent buyers, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the colony, and purchasers may feel confident of buying sterling goods at their own prices.

LANCASHIRE MANUFACTURES.
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
72 and 80 inch ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch croydon sheetings
Ditto ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
Ditto mediums
Ditto India ditto
Stout and India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto navy blues
Scotch twills
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silesias and casbans
Muslins, fancy and plain
Crenolines.
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Checked hollands
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Silesian ditto
5-4 and 6-4 medium ditto.
Patent ditto
Printed druggets

YORKSHIRE MANUFACTURES.
Witney blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
Medium ditto, ditto
Super ditto, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4
Bath blankets
Navy ditto
Coloured ditto
Railway rugs
Tapestry carpets
2 and 3 ply common ditto
8-4 and 10-4 crumb cloths
Black and drab moreens
White and slate ditto
Coloured coburgs
7-4 ditto ditto, choice colours
Printed delaines and cachmeres
Circassians
Black and fancy alpacas
Lustres
Camlets
Huddersfield checks
Ditto fancy plaids
Black and fancy does
Bordered ditto
Wool black cloths
Rifles, blues, &c.
Fancy meltons
Blue beavers
Drab devons
Habit cloths.

SCOTCH GOODS.
Long and square shawls
Ditto fancy tartan ditto
5-4 and 6-4 wool handkerchiefs
Fancy tweeds
Hard tartans
3-4 and 6-4 galas
Cotton handkerchiefs
Muslins
Aberdeen hose and half-hose
Lambswool vests
Ditto ditto pants
Imitation Shetland hosiery
King's shirtings
Hollands
Window ditto
Sewed goods, in great variety
Linen sheetings
Forfars
Dowlas
Navy canvas
Best ditto

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Men's BG mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto black ditto
Men's fancy doe ditto
Ditto black ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto oxonian ditto
Ditto palotots
Ditto reefing jackets
Ditto pea coats
Ditto chesterfields
Boy's black cloth coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto kersey drawers
Woollen cord trousers
Cotton ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Serge shirts
Ditto, double backs and plaited sleeves
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto

MISCELLANEOUS.
Black and fancy gros
White ditto
Sarsnets, white and coloured
Persians
Satins
French and English ribbons
Lace goods
French and English gloves
Silk and cotton hosiery
Patent coutille stays
Children's bands
Winter fringes and trimmings
Haberdashery
Men's braces, berlin and indiarubber
Boys' and youths' cotton ditto
Printed drabs
Black and fancy bands
Crimson and white pongees
Printed chinas
Silk umbrellas
Gingham ditto.

Terms at sale.

Floorcloths
Table Baize
Carpetings
Camphorwood Trunks
Ditto Chests of Drawers
Lacquered Leather Trunks
Leather Portmanteaus
Secretaires, &c.

THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., Pitt-street.
To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Dealers, Brokers, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importers to offer for sale, on the above day,

172 packages of the above goods, to close various consignments.

Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Clearing-out Sale.
Clocks, Jewellery, Clothing, Boots, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of jewellery, clothing, &c., &c., consisting of
American lever and pendulum clocks
Gold watches
Silver ditto
Gold brooches, ladies' rings, signet rings, and other jewellery
Six trunks men's and boys' clothing
One ditto wellington boots
One ditto boys' blucher ditto
Books, paintings, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND will be submitted for auction sale, on SATURDAY, 23rd February, at 2 o'clock, at the MARRICKVILLE HOTEL.

Messrs. W. DEAN and Co., Auctioneers.

The greater portion of these allotments are culled from the choicest part of the PETERSHAM ESTATE, and all who are seeking safe and eligible investments are respectfully invited to examine for themselves previous to the day of sale.—See advertisement.

Marzetti's Cider.
To Innkeepers, Country Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

T·S·C over R,
20 cases Marzetti's nonpareil cider, each 3 dozen quarts
19 ditto ditto ditto, each 1 dozen quarts.
All in fine condition.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 22nd February.
To Grocers, Teadealers, Storekeepers, &c.
Choice Teas
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Biscuits
Confectionary, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

A large assortment of groceries, teas, oilmen's stores, &c., consisting of
Whybrow's pickles, pints and quarts
Feast and Co.'s ditto ditto
Salad oils, pints and half-pints
Bottled fruits, assorted
Coleman's starch and blue
Split peas
Pearl barley
10 tons Java rice
Liverpool soap, in 56lb. boxes
Hysonskin teas, ex Richard and William
Ditto ditto, ex Ruby
Oatmeal, in bags and barrels
Prunes, in casks
40 bags S. S. Island arrowroot
Lime juice, in 1 dozen cases
Ditto, in quarter-casks
Candied, lemon, citron, and orange peel
20 tons Liverpool coarse salt
Biscuits, in tins
Jams and jellies, in 1 and 2 lb. pots
Vinegar, in hogsheads
5 tons pepper
Also, an entire invoice of Mackie's biscuits, assorted; buns, Crimea biscuits, gingerbread, &c.
Terms at sale.

French Prunes.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock,

E. H. and Co., P. S.
20 cases, each 12 tins, French prunes, d'Ente
50 jars, each 1 cwt., ditto.
Terms at sale.

Old Sheathing Metal.
On account of whomsover concerned.
To Iron Founders, Boat Builders, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

About one ton of old sheathing metal, from the ship Nimrod.
On account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash.—Sample at Mart.

Teas—Unreserved Sale.
To close a partnership account.
The finest Congou in the colony.
Most Important to Grocers, Tea Dealers, &c.
FRIDAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th February,

To close a partnership account,
Sundry invoices of choice quality teas, specially selected for the importers, comprising the following:
Ex Gipsy.
200 chests finest congou
210 half-chests ditto ditto.
Ex Mandarin.
305 half-chests, very choice ditto.
Ex Forerunner.
110 half-chests prime ditto.
Ex Swan.
389 chests, very excellent ditto
400 half ditto, ditto ditto.

These very superior parcels of teas, excelling anything at present in the market, are in every way worthy the particular attention of the trade, who are invited to carefully inspect and examine the samples previous to the sale—which will be exhibited at the Mart for that purpose on the day preceding.

This sale, moreover, being absolutely for the purpose of closing a partnership account, every lot will be sold without a particle of reserve.

Terms at sale.

Wiltshire Cheese and Groceries.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.
FRIDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

TA in diamond:
22 cases prime Wiltshire cheese
C over ES:
3 ditto, each 112 lbs., Sloane's chocolate
3 ditto, ditto, Spanish ditto
3 ditto, each 112 and 117 lbs., Fry's soluble ditt
3 ditto, in pots, ditto chocolate paste
1 ditto, in boxes, ditto ditto drops
1 ditto, in sticks, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Innkeepers, Shippers, &c.
THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd February,

Sundry imports of spirits, wines, bottled beer, comprising the following

CHOICE WINES.
300 cases prime old port, 1 dozen each
13 hogsheads ditto sherry, Harmony and Co.
6 butts ditto ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
115 cases claret
80 ditto burgundy
50 ditto London bottle sherry
20 quarter-casks golden sherry
200 cases champagne
150 ditto still and sparkling hock
5 ditto madeira
20 ditto rhenish
100 ditto St. Julien claret.

SPIRITS.
156 cases French brandy
30 quarter-casks pale ditto
4 hogsheads ditto Martell's
5 ditto dark ditto
10 ditto ditto Henessey's
7 quarter-casks ditto ditto
308 cases geneva—anchor and key brands
52 ditto ditto—J.D.K.Z.
60 ditto Lownde's old tom, 2 dozen
40 ditto Booth's ditto
30 hogsheads W.I. rum, strong
5 puncheons ditto ditto
20 ditto dark brandy
30 casks malt whiskey
5 hogsheads Islay ditto
4 quarter-casks ditto.

CIDER AND CORDIALS.
20 hogsheads Hepple's cider
30 cases Marzetti's ditto
10 ditto cherry brandy
8 ditto liqueurs.

ALES AND PORTER.
115 cases Byass' bottled beer
50 ditto Marzetti's ditto porter
25 hogsheads best Burton ale
12 ditto Truman's stout
8 casks Scotch ale, 5 dozen each
30 hogsheads Whitbread's stout
15 ditto Guinness's Dublin stout
20 ditto ditto XX ditto
80 cases Evan's ale and porter.

The attention of the trade, buyers for the neighbouring colonies, hotel-keepers, &c.,-is particularly directed to the above very select parcels of wines, &c., which are to be disposed of to the best bidder. No reserve.

Terms at sale.

Sherries and Rhenish Wines.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Publicans, Shippers, &c.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

The following selection of excellent wines:—
Ex Mohawk.
E·R in diamond, S outside
20 cases, each 3 dozen, Steeger
10 ditto, ditto ditto, Neirsteiner
9 ditto, ditto ditto, Rudesheimer
W·M
20 cases, each 2 dozen, Steeger
20 ditto, ditto ditto, Neirsteiner.
Ex Ashburton.
E·R in diamond, S outside
4 cases, 3 dozen each, Steinberger Cabinet.
Ex Inchinnan.
MM&Co.
39 cases, 1 dozen each, Sillery Mosseux (sparkling hock)
17 ditto, 2 dozen each, ditto ditto ditto.
Sherry, ex Siam.
Harmony and Co.

	Butts.	Hhds.	Qr-casks.	Octaves.	
G	7	7	9	0	gold colour
2G	4	5	10	0	ditto
2P	3	0	0	0	pale colour
P	0	1	0	0	ditto
4G	0	0	6	8	gold colour
4P	0	0	4	19	pale colour
5G	0	0	4	7	gold colour
5P	0	0	10	16	pale colour

A few hogshead of fine old port.
Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

Ex Mathilde, from Cadiz.
OOO over D—10 octaves superior sherry
Ex Arthur, from Bordeaux.
20 quarter-casks superior pale cognac 2 u.p.
100 cases haut sauterne
100 ditto St. Julien claret. Also
30 bales, each 6 gross, genuine French velvet corks
Terms at sale.

Refrigerators.
FRIDAY, 22nd, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, THIS DAY, the 22nd February, at 12 o'clock,

Five new refrigerators, in first rate order, and ready for immediate use.

Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores, &c.
To Grocers, Oilmen, Storekeepers, &c.
FRIDAY, 22nd February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of sundries, as follows:—
20 cases ½ lb. sardines
10 ditto ¼ lb. ditto
10 ditto pints French capers
10 ditto half-pints ditto
10 ditto ditto tomato sauce
2 ditto superior starch. Also,
24 dozen superior French door mats
10 ditto ditto brooms.
Terms at sale.

French Brandy and Old Tom.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, and Innkeepers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 12 o'clock,

300 cases French brandy
52 ditto old tom.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Spirit Merchants, Innkeepers, and others.
THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd February, at 12 o'clock,

G 280—Ex Uncle Tom
11 hogsheads rum.
On account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash.

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50 Cases English Cheese.
To Provision Dealers, Cheesemongers. Grocers, &c.
On account of whomsoever concerned.
Ex Joshua, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd February,

On account of whomsoever concerned,
50 cases English Cheese.
Terms, cash.

Choice Parcel of Sherry.
From the well-known House of Ysasi and Co., of Xerez and London.
Important to Private Families and the Trade generally.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-streeth North, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd February,

An excellent parcel of sherry, from the celebrated house of Ysasi and Co., of Xerez and London—
LM&Co.—
20 hogsheads prime sherry
20 quarter-casks ditto
3 octaves ditto.

The particular attention of the trade and private families is invited to this very superior lot of sherry (which is for positive sale), the brand alone being a sure guarantee for quality.

Terms at sale.

"The Glebe.
FOURTEEN neat and Convenient COTTAGES in that fast-spreading and very healthy neighbourhood, Johnson-street, near Bay-street, Glebe.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 26th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, on TUESDAY, 26th February, at half-past 11 o'clock,

All those FOURTEEN COTTAGES, very substantially built of stone and brick, with slated roofs—eight contain two rooms, with kitchen, six four rooms, respectively. They form a short street or row, and are situated a little off Bay-street, in Johnson-street, Glebe.

They are all occupied by regular and good tenants.

Property of this kind is calculated to insure a regular tenancy, and being so contiguous to the UNIVERSITY, the RAILWAY STATION, and other attractions in immediate connection with this densely peopled and favourite locality, must ever prove a safe and profitable source for the employment of capital.

The OMNIBUS Stand is only five minutes' walk—whence they ply every quarter of an hour to all parts of the city.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Elegant Household Furniture
Fine-toned Rosewood Grand Pianoforte by Mott
Splendid Plated Ware and Silver Plate
Valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Old Masters
Richly-carved Oak Elizabethan Cabinet
Handsome China and Glass Ware
Statuary, Porcelain, Parian Marble, and other Ornaments
Carriages, Horses, Harness, and various other effects.

Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., &c., &c., being about to leave the colony, has instructed

MR. EDWARD SALAMON to sell by auction, at his residence, Tarmons, Darlinghurst, THIS DAY. February 22nd, at 11 o'clock,

All the excellent household furniture, and other effects, as above, full particulars of which will appear in catalogues now ready.

Very Choice Wines from the well-known House of Todd and James.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, THIS DAY by Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, at the Residence of Sir Charles Nicholson, at Darlinghurst, at half-past 1 o'clock,

Champagne, Sillery Mousseaux
Hock, Geisenheimer
Claret, Lafitte and St. Julien
Fine old port, in bottle
Ditto sherry, in wood, &c.
Terms, cash.

Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c.
For Sale, by auction, THIS DAY, by

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, at half-past 1 o'clock, at the residence of Sir Charles Nicholson,

Pair useful bay carriage horses, accustomed to double and single harness, &c.
Elegant London-built phaeton, painted yellow, lined with drab cloth and leather, built to order for Sir C. Fitz Roy
Elegant London-built chariot, lined with drab cloth and morocco leather, Collinge's patent axles, plated mounted lamps, &c., in first-rate condition
An excellent strong built travelling phaeton, by Kearey, with pole, shafts, &c.
An excellent London-built pilentum carriage, lined with drab cloth, &c., in excellent condition
Set plated mounted harness.
Terms, cash.

Modern and Elegant Household Furniture.
Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, Silver Plate
China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Valuable old Oil Paintings, Carriages, Horses, Harness, Patent Mangle, Cow, and various other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from John Walker, Esq., about to leave the colony, to sell by auction, at his Residence, Rose Hill, off William-street, WEDNESDAY, February 27th, at 11 o'clock.

All the modern and elegant household furniture, comprising,
Suite rosewood furniture, covered in drab silk damask
Rosewood cheffonier, curved ornaments, marble slab, plate glass back and panels
Fine-toned cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, &c., in elegant rosewood case
Rosewood what-not, papier mache inlaid chairs
Rosewood occasional tables, devonport
Elegant Brussels carpet, chimney glass
Brass cornice poles and hangings, fenders and fire irons
Telescope dining table, dumb waiter
Morocco covered chairs, bookcase
Silver plate and handsome platedware
Superior glass and chinaware
A few choice and valuable old paintings, by celebrated masters
Daguerreotype, camera plates, &c., books, timepieces
Elegant maple wood bedstead, hair mattress, hangings, &c.
Handsome iron bedsteads and bedding
Very elegant Spanish mahogany winged wardrobe, with plate glass panels, most completely fitted
Double and single marble slab washstands and furniture
Wardrobe, chests drawers, cheval glass
Dressing tables and glasses, boot and towel horses
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Marble slab hall table, chair; hat, and umbrella stand
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Carriage horses, superior plated mounted harness
Kent's patent mangle and dairy utensils
Choice plants, and various other effects

☞ On view the day previous to sale, by cards only, to be had on application at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park street,

A most superior lot of household furniture belonging to a gentleman, on his departure for England, being a M.L.C. Chest drawers, wardrobe, washstands, tables, shower and hip baths, sofas, book-cases, horsehair sofas and couches, desks, iron bedsteads and cedar bedsteads, state ditto, curtains, crockery, plated goods and sundries.

Terms cash. No reserve.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell, on SATURDAY, 23rd, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Dungate House, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street,

A superior lot of household furniture, consisting of chests drawers, tables, chairs, washstands, wardrobe; bedsteads, iron and cedar; crockery, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

French Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, February 22nd, 1856.
Fancy Goods, Ornaments
Glasses, &c., &c.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Five cases terra cotta ornaments
One case musical boxes
Barrel organs, with monkeys
Gilt looking-glasses
Oil paintings
American clocks
Five cases splendid French perfumery, from De Marson and Co., Pinaud, Piver, &c., &c., just landing.
Two cases French toys, from the Exhibition.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 25th instant.
Superior Household Furniture.
Grand Piano, by Broadwood, &c., &c., &c.
☞ At the Residence of John Lindsey, Esq., Burton Lodge, St. Leonard's, North Shore.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from John Lindsey, Esq., in consequence of that gentleman's immediate departure, per Light of the Age, to sell by auction, at his residence, Burton Lodge, St. Leonard's, North Shore, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his handsome and well-selected household furniture, &c., including every requisite for family residence.

Excellent grand piano, by Broadwood, a very superior instrument
Telescope dining table
Sideboards
Chelfoniers
Sofas
Chairs
Occasional tables
Bedsteads
Bedding
Shower bath
Plunge bath
American cooking stove
Glassware
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Sale.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock;

Invoices of seasonable drapery goods, including
Muslin dresses
Roll shirtings
Drills
Tussa silks
Alpaca mixtures
Window blinds
Ditto curtains
Summer doeskins
Broadcloths
Paris silk white hats
Shell and felt hats
Manila hats
Mull muslins
Jaconet ditto
White dresses
Worked sleeves
Ditto collars
Silk bonnets
Straw ditto
Neck ties
Reel cottons
Parasols
Gloves
&c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Drugs, &c.
SATURDAY, 23rd instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

Bluestone
Acetic acid
Soaps
Tooth powders
Oils, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 23rd instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 cases assorted toys
Alabaster ornaments
Cutlery
Oil paintings
Pictures of the war
Marking ink
Perfumery
Looking-glasses
China candlesticks
Books, &c.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Iron Bedsteads, Children's Iron Cots, Smelling Salts, Cheese, &c.
Clearance Sale.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of general merchandise, comprising
Drapery
Groceries
Provisions
Blacking
Iron bedsteads
Ditto cots
Elegant mahogany state bedstead, with mattress, &c.
Smelling salts
Sundries
Terms, cash.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions
Liverpool Soap
Carbonate of Soda
Tartaric Acid, &c., &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Invoice of the above, full particulars of which will appea in to-morrow's issue.

Gentleman's Boat.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from J. Wise, Esq. (of the Saving Bank), to sell by public auction, at the Waterman's Stairs, Circular Quay (opposite the Custom House), on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.,

His well-known and beautiful skiff, recently built by Reynolds, copper-fastened and roughed throughout, with all her fittings, oars, paddles, mast, sails (new), sprit, &c., complete, and without exception the most complete gentleman's boat that has been offered for sale for some time past.

☞ Inspection invited. Prior to the sale she may be seen at Mr. Smart's bathing house, Rushcutters' Bay; or on the day of sale at the Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock.

Gentleman's Sailing or Pulling Boat.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Watermen's Stairs, Circular Quay, opposite the Custom House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at half-past 2 o'clock,

A beautiful safe gentleman's sailing or pulling boat, 18 feet over-all, copper-fastened and roughed throughout, close lined and double timbered, and very light draught of water.

N.B.—She is quite new, having just been built by Hayes, of Balmain, for a gentleman who has now no use for her. She may be seen at the Watermen's Stairs, Circular Quay, on the day of sale, any time after 10 o'clock p.m.

MONDAY, 25th February.
To Grocers and others.
Fine Table Rice.
Ex Georges ship, now lying at Campbell's Wharf.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Three tons superior rice.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 26th February.
To Furniture Dealers and others.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Pianofortes, Musical Instruments
Superb Double Guns, by eminent makers
Rifle, by Egg
Carriage and Harness
Spring Cart and Harness
Well-known Bay Carriage and Gig Mare
Superior Milch Cow
Beautiful Pony, Mare and Foal
Boy's Pony
China, Glass, &c.
The property of George Thornton, Esq., J.P., who is about leaving the colony per La Hogue.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the above gentleman, who is about leaving per La Hogue, to sell by auction at his residence, 57, Elizabeth-street, near King-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

The whole of the superior household furniture and effects, china, plate glass, nicnackeries, &c.
Pianofortes, musical instruments
Superior double guns, by good makers
Rifle, by Egg
First rate carriage and harness
Saddlery, gig, harness
Well-known bay mare, good in carriage, gig, or saddle
Spring cart and harness
Beautiful pony mare and foal, saddle and bridle, very quiet—fit for a boy to ride
Excellent milch cow (in calf)
Poultry, corn, hay, and bran.
And numerous sundries, which will be particularised in catalogues in the course of preparation.

At 12 o'clock,
The lease for 3 years or more of the cottage, containing eight rooms, situated in a central situation, near the Court House; suitable for a private residence or solicitors' offices.

The above will be let to the highest bidder per annum, for the above term or more, at the option of the purchaser.

Terms, cash

To Fancy Ware Dealers and others.
Plated Ware
Glassware
Tea Trays
Bread Baskets
Waiters
Cutlery
Toys
Wood-seated Chairs.
American Clothes Pegs.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at No. 28, South Head Road, near Palmer-street, THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock sharp, the following splendid assortment of fancy ware, viz.—

Six and seven hole cruet
Vases and ornaments
Gothic and other tea trays
Cased knives and forks
Oil paintings
Glassware
Toys
Waiters and bread baskets
Twenty cases wood-seated chairs
Fifty cases American clothes pegs
1000 gross gingerbeer corks
Three, four, and five hole japan cruet frames
American and other clocks
Guns and carbines
And a variety of articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Boots and Shoes.
Seasonable Goods.
Extra Sizes.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others,

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed, by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

60 trunks of seasonable goods, from the most noted makers—
Gents' patent dress wellingtons
Ditto kid wellingtons
Ditto best calf ditto
Ditto ditto mid ditto ditto
Ditto calf princes
Ditto calf dress shoes
Ditto ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto best town-made enamel leather boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto cloth boots, ditto ditto, goloshed
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic
Ditto ditto calf cossacks
Ditto ditto ditto oxonians, elastic fronts
Ditto kid oxford boots
Men's stout calf bluchers, high backs
Ditto, kip ditto
Ditto regulation ditto ditto
Youths' best ditto ditto ditto
Girls' stout calf boots
Ladies' best black kid slippers
Ditto ditto bronze ditto ditto
Ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto and cordovan, elastic and to lace
Ditto ditto cachmere boots
Ladies' cloth boots, to button
Girls' best enamel seal shoes, straps
Ditto ditto cordovan, straps, welts
Children's calf and cordovan ditto
Girls' and children's cachmere boots, elastic and to lace
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Children's coloured kid and morocco shoes
Men's and women's slippers.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of oilmen's store, &c., best brands.
Particulars to-morrow.

Sale THIS DAY, 22nd February.
Splendid Investments.
Valuable City, Suburban, and Country Properties.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,

CITY OF SYDNEY:
TWO COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, Gloucester-street, close to St. Patrick's Church
BRICK COTTAGE, No. 3, Campbell's-lane, off Castlereagh-street, close to the Hay and Cattle Markets
VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENT and COTTAGE, Harrington-street South, close to Charlotte-place, Church-hill
NEAT STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, and Allotment of Land, Judge and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo
TWO BRICK COTTAGES, Glebe and Crown streets, Glebe, close to the Archdeaconry
THREE CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Somerset House.
SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY:
FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES OF LAND, with extensive frontage to the GLEBE ROAD, opposite TOXTETH PARK, the residence of GEORGE ALLEN, Esq., M. L. C., extending to Blackwattle Swamp Cove
SIX Valuable BLOCKS of LAND, WAVERLY
FOUR Choice ALLOTMENTS, ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE
BLOCK of LAND, containing upwards of Five Acres, with 198 Feet Frontage to the LIVERPOOL ROAD, near the BURWOOD STATION, being portion of the BRIGHTON ESTATE
FARM of 28 Acres, near BROULEE, portion of Major Fraser's grant; and 11 Allotments in the TOWN of SCARBOROUGH.

A favourable opportunity for any one commencing Business.
An Established Grocery Trade.
Stock, Fixtures, Goodwill, and Three Years' Unexpired Lease.
The whole for Unreserved Sale. In one of the best positions in the colony, known as Madden's Grocery Store, Haymarket.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Haymarket, known as Madden's Grocery Stores, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The entire stock-in-trade
Shop fixtures, fittings
Goodwill, and
Unexpired lease of the grocery stores, known as Madden's Haymarket.
Terms at sale.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
Two comfortable Cottages, GLOUCESTER-STREET, close to St. Patrick's Church.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

TWO NEAT and COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, erected on a block of land in the rear of SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH, CHURCH-HILL, having a frontage of about 42 feet 10 inches to the eastern side of Gloucester-street, by depths therefrom respectively of about 52 feet 3 inches and 58 feet 8 inches.

The two cottages are built of weatherboards, on a basement story of solid stonework, containing each two large cellars in the basement, and three good rooms on the first floor, with verandahs both front and back.

☞ The central position of this property with reference to Darling Harbour, the Circular Quay, Church-hill, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, and other business portions of the city, renders it extremely valuable as an investment, commanding a sure remunerative return to the purchaser.

A plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO—FORBES AND JUDGE STREETS.
NEAT STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, situate in Judge-street, on a block of land having frontages to Judge and Forbes streets.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

That neat and substantially-built STONE COTTAGE, No. 6, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, containing four capital rooms, and large attic story, detached kitchen, built of stone, first-rate well of water, small vegetable garden, &c.; occupying a block of land having frontages of 24 feet to both Judge and Forbes streets, by a depth of 137½ feet.

☞ This is a well-built eligible property, the front is of cut stone, pointed in cement, and the south and west sides (the weather sides) also well laid with cement. The rooms are all well finished.

The block of land is situated between Mr. Marshall's property and that beautiful range of cottages now in course of erection by Mr. Etherington; the locality participates largely in the many attractions, both of scenery and healthiness of position, which render this part of Woolloomooloo so popular.

The frontage to Forbes-street being vacant, and the available depth of the land, affords a choice and ample site for a first-class dwelling in that street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.
Campbell's-lane, off Castlereagh-street, close to the Cheshire Cheese Inn, and in the immediate vicinity of the Hay and Cattle Markets.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

That snug and conveniently situated cottage, No. 3, CAMPBELL-LANE, close to Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, built of brick, and containing lobby throughout, 4 nice rooms, and a large attic, lighted by dormer and gable windows, capable of being divided into two comfortable bed-rooms; all the rooms are neatly finished, the roof is of slate, and at the rear is a good yard, to which a reserved passage from Campbells-lane gives access.

The block of land upon which the above is erected has a frontage of 25½ feet to Campbell-lane.

☞ It is sufficient to announce that this property is for positive sale, as the advantages of its position, in reference to the Hay and Corn Markets, the Railway terminus, as well as to the numerous public works now in progress in this quarter of the city, at once point it out as a most convenient home for mechanics, railway officers, produce agents, &c., thus securing to the purchaser an ample and secure return on his investment.

A plan on view at the Rooms

CITY PROPERTY.
HARRINGTON-STREET SOUTH.
Cottage and Extensive Allotment of Land, close to Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

A VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENT, having 52 feet frontage to the west side of HARRINGTON-STREET SOUTH, and adjoining the house and stores lately in the occupation of Richard M'Donald, Esq., on which is erected a COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, built of brick, and plastered, containing lobby and five rooms, with yard and good well of water at the rear.

This property is situate at the south end of the street, about 200 feet from the corner of Charlotte-place, CHURCH-HILL, which renders it most valuable, and a convenient site for the erection of stores, public offices, or other business premises, the frontage and depth being ample for FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

Capital Investment for Small Capitalists, &c.
The GLEBE, close to the Archdeaconry.
TWO COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, CROWN and GLEBE STEETS.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock,

TWO COMFORTABLE BRICK COTTAGES, fronting Glebe street, near Cowper-street, and close to the Glebe Tavern. Each cottage contains 2 capital rooms on the ground floor, and a large attic lighted by a dormer window. There is also a good kitchen attached to each at the rear, and large back yards, with a well of excellent water for the supply of both. They stand on a block of land about
30 feet frontage to Glebe-street, by about
82 feet deep, extending to, and having about
30 feet to Crown-street.

☞ These are two remarkably good cottages, substantially built, in good order, occupying an elevated position, and in a respectable neighbourhood, close to the ARCHDEACONRY and the GLEBE-ROAD. As they are now yielding a good income, at moderate rentals, they may be looked upon as a good investment, and are well worthy the attention of small capitalists, or parties in search of suitable residences for themselves. There is ample space on the Crown-street frontage for the erection of two other cottages.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE FARM, and TWELVE TOWN ALLOTMENTS, situated near Broulee, County of St. Vincent, Township of Scarborough.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 22nd February,

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of 28 acres 3 roods 8 perches, situate close to Broulee, being a portion of Major Fraser's grant adjoining the township of Scarborough.

☞ This is a most complete farm, and well worthy the attention of parties in search of a homestead in a populous and improving part of the colony.

After which will be sold 11 Allotments in the TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH.

A Plan can be seen, and further information obtained, at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CORFU-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, between Bourke and Forbes streets, and close to the Volunteer Hotel, a Snug Two-Story House, with Garden, &c.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,

A CAPITAL TWO-STORY HOUSE, situate on the south side of Corfu-street, between Bourke and Forbes streets. It is most substantially built of brick, and contains entrance-hall and two good rooms on the ground floor, and lobby and two good rooms on the first floor; detached kitchen at the rear, built of brick; also a most productive garden, and a well of the purest water.

The whole stands on a block of land having about
30 feet 9 inches to Corfu-street
85 feet in depth to a side lane, and
30 feet 9 inches to Ann's-lane, which bounds it to the south.

☞ The above is well worthy the attention of a small capitalist seeking a profitable investment, or the thrifty mechanic wanting a home in a central and populous neighbourhood, where property is rising in value, and where he can command constant employment about his own threshhold. The house was erected especially as a residence for the present proprietor—not with a view to sale, and is now in the market solely because he is leaving the country.

Plan on view at the rooms.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days: Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
Valuable Freehold Property at the Glebe.
5½ Acres, more or less, immediately opposite to TOXTETH PARK, the residence of George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., with frontage to the main Glebe Road, and extending to Blackwattle Swamp Cove, which bounds it on the north-east.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

The undermentioned valuable freehold property, situate at the Glebe, within a short distance of the city boundary:

5½ acres, more or less, immediately opposite to TOXTETH PARK, the residence of George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., having about 248 feet frontage to the main Glebe Road, by a depth of about 997 feet, extending to BLACKWATTLE SWAMP COVE, which forms the north-eastern boundary.

☞ This is a magnificent block of building land, extending the whole depth from the MAIN ROAD to the COVE, with sufficient frontage to the road to allow ample space for reserved roads for subdivision into several villa allotments.

The capitalist in search of a very BEAUTIFUL SITE for HOUSE and GROUNDS, or who may feel inclined to purchase with a view to subdivision and re-sale, would find this a first-rate investment.

The situation is elevated, commands very beautiful views, with extensive water frontage—indeed it is altogether one of the MOST VALUABLE BLOCKS of LAND at the GLEBE.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of VALUABLE CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, belonging to a gentleman about leaving the colony.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, without the least reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd February,

The following valuable city and suburban properties:—

WAVERLEY.
Lots 1 to 6—Six valuable blocks of land, containing each from 4 to 6 acres, being, without exception, the choicest of the whole of the WAVERLEY DISTRICT, commanding views of the city, the ornamental villas of Darlinghurst, Paddington, &c. They were selected with great care by the present proprietor, regardless of cost, and are situated between Waverley House and the residences of Messrs. Falconer and Raymond, adjoining Mr. Dixon's property.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
Lots 7, 8, 9, 10—Four allotments, each containing half-an-acre, with frontages to West and Ernest streets, TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S.

These allotments are in a first-rate position in this picturesque township, nearly adjoining Bell's gardens.

BRIGHTON ESTATE.
Lot 11—A block of land, containing 5 acres 1 rood 10 perches, situate on the Brighton Estate, with 198 feet frontage to the Liverpool-road, nearly opposite to the Angel Inn, and within a short distance of the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Lots 12, 13, 14—Three allotments of land, having each a frontage of 25 feet to Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

These allotments are situated immediately opposite SOMERSET HOUSE, a few yards beyond Olille's Cockatoo Inn, and occupy one of the best positions for building in this neighbourhood.

Plans of all the properties at the Rooms, Pitt-street
TITLES GUARANTEED.
Terms at sale.

MONSTER LAND SALE.
The most Valuable Building Allotments in the towns o Goulburn, Yass, Queanbeyan, Braidwood, Bungendore, and Bungonia.
Also, Sixty Acres of Land at Towrang, adjoining the town of Goulburn, are for positive and Unreserved Sale, by order of the Executors of the late Samuel Benjamin Esq., of the late firm of Benjamin and Moses.

MR. S. EMANUEL, in conformity with the above instructions, will have the honour to submit to public auction, on MONDAY, March 3rd, at the Salutation Inn, Goulburn, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Allotments 1, 2, and 3, of Section 5, in the town o Goulburn. These allotments are situate in the centre of the town, and the leading thoroughfares thereof, having frontages to Auburn and Clifford streets, and in close proximity to the Royal Hotel. By those who are acquainted with their position they must be pronounced to be most valuable as building sites for stores, hotels, other business premises, or private dwellings, being subdivided into convenient lots.

Allotment No. 10, of Section 2, in the town of Goulburn, is situate at the corner of Auburn and Verner streets, and is not a whit less, if not more, valuable than the preceding allotment. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Commercial and Union Banks, the Argyle Store, Hibernian Hotel, "*Herald*" Office, and other leading business premises, and is in the heart of the present commercial traffic. It is therefore admirably adapted for extensive business premises, as the position is not to be surpassed by any in the town.

Allotment No. 7, of Section 9, in the town of Goulburn, has a frontage to Verner-street, where are now erected many highly respectable private dwellings, and is, therefore, eminently suitable for the site of what is so much needed in Goulburn, viz., private residences for the numerous applicants for the same.

Allotment No. 17, of Section 10, in the town of Goulburn has a frontage to Montague-street, and presents also a desirable site for Cottages.

Two Allotments in the town of Yass, being No. 4 and 5, of Section 14, near the splendid hotel kept by Mr. M. Moses, and in the very centre of the town. Yass being one of the most important townships on the high Southern Road, second in population and traffic only to Goulburn, and surrounded by a rich agricultural and pastoral country presents undeniable advantages for building speculation. In order to give some idea of the importance of the town, it may be mentioned that there are four mills at work, two of which are driven by steam power, a fact abundantly sufficient to prove the value of the surrounding country, and therefore of the trade of the town.

One Allotment in the town of Queanbeyan, being No. 11, of Section 5, situate near the Roman Catholic Chapel. This township is rapidly advancing in importance, and must always command a leading trade as from it all the stores required for the great Maneroo district are furnished.

Two Allotments in the town of Braidwood, being No. 10 and 1_ of Section 3. These are corner allotments in the principal thoroughfare, in the centre of the town, opposite the stores known as Mr. Williams', and now occupied by Messrs. Hendrick and Jacobs, and adjoining the property of Mr. Samuel Davis. The auriferous and agricultural character of the district of Braidwood must ever make allotments in the township of great value, especially when situated in the leading street.

Four Allotments in the Town of Bungendore, being allotments 1, 2, 9, and 10, of section 12. All these allotments are well situated.

Three Allotments in the Town of Bungonia, being allotments 4, 5, and 6, of section 6. Bungonia cannot fail to become a thriving town, as the surrounding country is of the richest character as regards soil.

Two Allotments at Towrang, being allotments 2 and 3, at the old Stockade on the Goulburn and Sydney road.

40 (Forty) Acres of Land at Towrang, adjoining the township of Goulburn, and merely divided from it by the Mulwarra Creek. This tract of valuable land is subdivided into LOTS SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF PURCHASERS.

On one of them is erected the celebrated Argyle Steam Boiling-down Establishment, with all its machinery, acknowledged by competent judges to be one of the best tallow factories in the colony. The machinery, including boilers, &c., and a large quantity of casks, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. There is a large quantity of building materials on severa of the lots, and on one is a convenient well-built brick cottage. The boiling-down establishment could be readily adapted to other uses requiring extensive premises and a copious supply of water, and in the hands of a persevering business man would, well applied to the growing wants of the district, be the means of realising a fortune. The building is very suitable for a tanning establishment on large scale

20 (twenty) acres of land adjoining the above property.

The auctioneer deems it perfectly unnecessary to dilate further on these valuable properties which the lamented death of Mr. Benjamin has alone caused to be brought into the market. That the towns and localities in which they are situate must daily increase in value is on every hand admitted, and as the railway to Sydney is no longer a doubtful undertaking, but a fact that will be accomplished in two or three years at the furthest, the giant strides in prosperity which Argyle and all the other southern counties must take will so enhance the value of the properties there lying, that purchasers of any of the lots now offered for sale would most undoubtedly be able to realise in the course of a brief period a profit of two hundred per cent. at least.

Plans will be on view at the Auctioneer's, Auburn-street Goulburn, from whom all further particulars may be obtained

Title perfect—Terms at sale.

The Best Farm in the District of Illawarra.

MR. F. R. COLE is favoured with instructions from Mr. Haworth to sell by public auction, at the Sportsman's Arms, Wollongong, on MONDAY, the 25th February, at 12 o'clock noon,

That unequalled dairy farm, late Captain Plunkett's Fairy Meadow, containing 100 acres of the riches alluvial brush land, so peculiar to the "garden of the colony."

There is a constant supply of water on this estate, with dwelling-house, dairy, and outhouses; it is cleared and divided into suitable paddocks. Also

32 acres of rich brush land, adjoining the above, of which 8 acres are cleared, and under artificial grasses.

The auctioneer deems it unnecessary to say more than that the above farms are so well known as the very best in the district.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

AFTER THE MANNER OF LONGFELLOW.

There is many a glorious vision
Shines this sky of our's athwart;
Things Tartarean, things Elysian,
Stars and meteors of the heart.

Shooting stars of no abiding,
Countless legends of man's brain;
Ghosts from which there is no hiding,
Pleasures curdled into pain.

But there are things high and real,
Fit to make the sightless see,
Not the brain's grotesque ideal,
But sure as eternity.

And of all the sights which tease us
With the fact—that live we must;
None than this, ought were to please us,
Being manhood rise from dust.

First all aid from God invoking;
Breasting the most threatening wave,
Dangers to his chariot yoking—
Though they gallop for his grave.

Never dreaming, ever waking,
For an inch he struggles still;
From fresh falls fresh courage taking
By his godlike human will.

Facing yet again the barrier,
Though the ladder crash beneath;
Up, thou all undaunted warrior,
There is victory in death.

Brave blood never sinks to zero,
God created not despair;
Fortune never made a hero,
Adversity did not prepare.

Though the peril be appalling,
Though the trial frown its part,
Let no coward doubts caballing
'Gainst thy hopes, eat out thy heart.

Strive, as though a whole world rested
Solely on thy single hand;
Nor deem the slightest billow breasted
Till it breaks upon the sand.

Ne'er make a seed-time of to-morrow,
Seed scattered then will never bear:
Time's usury on those who borrow
From him brings ruin and despair.

Nil Desperandum! Seize the Present:
The Present is an open street,
And he who treads it—Prince or Peasant—
Brings the Future to his feet.

D. P.

THE POST-MISTRESS.

(From the Household Words.)

THE post-mistress at Moorbeck is retained by government at a liberal salary of five annual pounds. She has held her office, as she casually informed me, during four reigns, and has seen three great wars; the American, which she remembers hearing tell of when she was a child, because her mother's brother was killed in it; Bonaparte's wars; and now this war with the Russians—not to mention the battles in India, where one of the old colonel's sons was badly wounded, and another was made captain for slaying a fabulous number of the enemy with his own hand.

I like a gossip about times gone by, and Ailie Jarvis likes a gossip too; perhaps that is the reason why I am so often to be found at the little rose-covered cottage, at the bottom of the hill, when it is half-holiday.

My introduction to Ailie was on this wise;—I wanted stamps, and walked down to the post office to purchase them with a shilling in my hand—I mention this because we do not carry purses usually; the only article of investment at Moorbeck being pipes and ale. I was accompanied by my amiable pupils, who formally named me to the post-mistress as their new governess. She was a little, well-made woman, verging on eighty, with a fine forehead, and traces of a beauty which neither hard work, hard fare, nor a full meed of troubles had sufficed to obliterate. She received me with easy dignity, asked what country woman I was, and hoped I liked Wensleydale. Having replied to these questions, I preferred a mild request for stamps.

"How many do you want, miss?"

"Twelve."

"Then I'm sure I can't let you have them; I've only two left."

"Oh! indeed. Well, never mind; one will do for the present. Perhaps you will ask the mail-cart man to bring some;" and I gave up the shilling, at the same time feeling a tug at my sleeve from my eldest pupil, who is a girl of precocious shrewdness and vast second-hand worldly experience.

"How silly of you to give her the money," she whispers; "you will never get the stamps."

I cast a regretful look at the old woman's hand in which my coin is fast imprisoned, for my number of shillings is limited—I may say, very limited. Ailie assures me, as I go out, that I shall have my stamps without fail in the morning.

"I should think so," murmured Miss Amelia, incredulously.

I have now been at Moorbeck eighteen months and I have not received those stamps yet. The next day Ailie brought six, and left them with a small note couched in polite terms, explaining that she could not procure more then; but that the five which she still owed should follow shortly. I was satisfied. In the afternoon, however, another missive was presented to me, which ran thus:—

DEAR FRIEND, MISS GOVERNESS,—Ailie Jarvis will be much obliged if you will let her have the stamps back again; for Mr. West has sent for some, and I dare not tell him I have not got any.

I remain your dear friend,
AILIE JARVIS.

The spelling was correct and the writing legible, and with a smile I hand over the Queen's portraits to the maid, who departs therewith.

"Well, you *are* silly! I would not have let her have them," cried my pupil; "you are a goose!"

I deposit the note in my workbox; and, after slightly ruffling the sleek plumage of my wise and plain-spoken pupil, I return to the perusal of my thirty-year old Review.

I shall never make a more profitable investment than that shilling; it has yielded exorbitant interest in the circulating medium of chat. When I am dull, or idly disposed, or wearied with the vivid sagacity of my young friends, I write a letter and carry it to the post myself; I enter the office, which is also Ailie's bedroom, and deposit it on the table with a penny, I do not wish the debt to be liquidated now, but it rests between us unforgotten; then I ask after the rheumatism, the finger joints, and other chronic ailments of the venerable public servant, until we glide into the full channel of retrospective small talk; for Ailie is the chronicle of Moorbeck. She tells me first that in this little cottage where we both stand she has brought up fourteen children and two grandchildren; that her husband for a long time before his death never did a hand's turn; that one of her sons, Henry—the handsomest and cleverest of them all—lay wasting in bed seven years before he died. She shows me some letters that he wrote to her, and also his Bible filled with marginal notes, and the blank leaves covered with texts appropriate to his condition. There is a miniature portrait of him hanging over the chimney-piece. It represents a man with a face like Ailie's, strong and intellectual. What those seven helpless years must have been! Then, with a hot flush on her cheek and a sparkle in her faded eyes, she alludes to another son, who, having risen in the world, is too proud to acknowledge his kin.

"I pray God Almighty might humble his pride yet!" she adds in a tone that has more of a curse than a blessing in it; but the indignant anger is quenched as she touches slightly, very slightly, on the favourite daughter, who, who—she pauses, and seeing that the unspoken story is known, says tremulously, "Oh! she was bonnie, real bonnie! neither gentle nor simple in all the dale was half so bonnie as my Alice."

Five of her children, she tells me, three sons and two daughters, lie buried with her husband in Moorbeck churchyard; Henry lies in the old graveyard on the hill at Scarbro'; and of the rest, some are married and settled in the dale, some have emigrated, and one is in service. Having got to the end of her domestic relations, by no means to be measured by these few brief lines, she branches out in a general way on things that have been in Moorbeck since she remembers.

We go out into the September sunshine, and stand by the garden gate; every moment I am departing, but still I don't depart. Ailie points to Penhill, and asks me if I can see the beacon. I cannot; my eyes are not so young as they have been.

"Well, miss," she says, "I remember one night—it don't seem so long since to me, though it happened before you were born—Penhill top was all in a lowe. We were expecting Bonaparte and the French to land every day, and on the brow of every hill they piled a great heap of sticks and ling to set fire to, so as to alarm the country, you know. We were just going to bed, the fire was out, and the door shut, when we heard somebody run by shouting, 'Penhill's blazing! Penhill's blazing! the French are coming!'

"You may just think what we must have felt. I turned as cold as a stone first, but the lads said, 'Keep up your heart, mother; we'll see them all driven into the sea. They'll never get to Moorbeck.'

"Then I helped 'em, and they all started out to go to meet the enemy. All the dale was up; men a-foot, men on horseback, and the old Colonel and the Squire amongst 'em. It was a wet night, and the church bells were going—it was dismal, mind. Well, the Colonel took his sword, and he heartened the men on, and they rade and they rade until they got nearly to Northallerton: and then, what do you think? Why, the French had never landed at all; it was a haystack on fire that did the mischief, and the beacons were lit for miles away. But the best of it was, that Bessie Heslop, who lived on Penhill, where her husband was watch, got her bed with the fright, and a finer boy you never saw! The old Squire would stand godfather for him, and gave a fine dinner at the christening. I was godmother, and the bairn was christened Penhill Heslop; ay, and I sat at table with the gentlefolks, and drank wine with the old Colonel and the Squire too."

This is evidently a very proud reminiscence.

"These times are different," Ailie goes on solemnly, "there are no such fine assemblies, at the great house now as there were when I was a lass. I remember one night—I lived nursemaid at the Rectory then, and mistress had sent us to bed—I got up and put on my gown, and stole across the paddock into the pleasure-grounds, and up to the window of the room where they were dancing. The blinds were not down, and it was dark, I watched ever so long without anybody seeing me: but at last a gentleman and lady came suddenly to the window, and I suppose they must have seen me—I warrant I looked queer in my nightcap—for she screamed and fell down in a faint, and I heard the gentleman cry out, 'The Devil!' I didn't stand to be told to run you may be sure; but got home as fast as I could, and then I did laugh. But it got about that a ghost haunted the gardens; and, if you believe me, the Squire had wooden shutters put to all the low windows immediately. I didn't tell, for I should have lost my place."

"But are there ghosts at Moorbeck, Ailie—real ones?" I ask, with interest; for if there is one thing I relish more than another, it is a ghost story. Ailie is a rather enlightened character, but she admits that the old grange, where the colonel once lived, and which was burnt down two years ago, had a very bad name.

"The servants would not stay one while," she says; "and even the family did not like it. You see the old Colonel had done a wrong thing in leaving it as he did, and so people talked. There were footsteps tramping about at night, and sometimes a great sigh would be heard, though nothing could be seen; it came and sighed over them as they lay in bed, I have heard the girls tell, and then something was sure to happen. And before any of the family was going to die, there was always the noise of shutting down a coffin heard, followed by several people going down the great staircase, slow and heavy, as if they carried a burden. That happened before the old Colonel died, and the nurse told me herself, when I was streaking him for his coffin. He was a grim-looking corpse, with his thick grey moustaches, and his black brows. I've laid out I can't tell how many of that family; there was the Colonel's wife, and Miss Eleanor, who died of a waste—she was a beautiful girl, and as good as she was bonnie; then there was that sad scapegrace, Master Everard, and the little boy; the old Colonel outlived 'em all, and was as bitter as aloes always. He got his nephew, Richard, to live with him when all the rest were gone, but I dare say he harried him almost to death. Richard married a great lady for his wife, and so the old man was pleased and left the estate to him, instead of to his elder brother's family, who expected it; so the two sets quarrelled. Then Richard and his wife went abroad, and the house was let to Sir John Grafton. It was while he had it, and just before his youngest daughter was married, that it was burnt down; all her wedding clothes were burnt, and as it happened at night, the girls escaped in their night-gowns, and took refuge at the Squire's. Miss Louisa was married from there a month after. There are a many people who say they saw the old Colonel walking about the house when it was burning, and that at the last he went off like a pillar of blue flame. I say myself that spirits no doubt there were, but they were in the cellar, and as they were not got out they made a fine low, as spirits always do."

"I am afraid you are right, Ailie, and that we cannot lay claim to a genuine ghost at Moorbeck, after all."

"I'll tell you, miss, what I once saw my own self," Ailie recommences, laying an emphatic forefinger on my hand. "It was when my husband was took for death, and I had to fetch the doctor from Marston. Nothing would serve him but seeing Doctor Linley—he thought a vast of Dr. Linley. It was a misty October night, and I set off across the fields—it is three miles from Moorbeck to Marston. The doctor had been called out, but they promised to send him as soon as he came back; and as I was in a great fear for poor Willie, I didn't wait to see him. Well, I had got just by the stile in the river closes, when I saw a light before me. It danced up and down in the mist like a live thing, but I said my prayers, and it kept going on and on, till I got out in the road, and then I missed it. Now, that's true, miss."

"Ailie, it was a will-o'-the-wisp, a marsh-light."

"No, miss, it was a solemn warning; Willie died that day was a week."

The old woman was firm in her own superstition, so I made no further attempt to vanquish it.

"You've been over the ruins of the Percies' castle, down yonder, miss?"

"Yes."

"Well, a light haunts them such as I saw—I've seen it often."

"The ruins are not far from the marshy ground by the river, Ailie."

"What does that matter? And ever since I can remember, the folks have said there is a buried treasure watched by a raven. Penhill Hislop's father actually dug for it, but he only found some old coins, and rings, and bones, and the Squire was mightily put about that the ground should have been disturbed; for it seems Heslop had dug in the chapel. There is an old stone coffin that they use as a trough—you've seen it?"

"Yes."

"I don't credit the talk of treasures and chests and what not, myself," Ailie adds, with serene dignity, to which I reply that such reports are usually unfounded.

"They are, miss—they are. Have you been to Scarthneck, miss?"

"Yes, Ailie; a couple of months since."

"There was a strange thing happened there once—it was to the squire's father. You remember, miss, that long steep hill that goes down from the moor into the valley?"

I nod acquiescence.

"And you remember the low wood that covers the high slope on the right hand side?"

"Yes, perfectly."

"Well, one evening at dark, the Squire's father and the old Colonel were coming on horseback up the hill—where they had been to I don't know; but, however, Mr. Langdale had a great sum of money with him; they were talking and going slowly, when, just as they got to the brow, two men rushed out and seized Mr. Langdale's horse—one at the head, and the other at the tail. They never touched the Colonel, whose horse took fright and started off. Well, what they wanted was the money, but the old Squire was tough and strong in the arm. They tried to drag him from his horse, but it was a high-mettled thing, and kicked and plunged until it shook both the villains off. They fired after the old gentleman, but he got clear and galloped away. He overtook the Colonel soon, and they made good haste home, you may think. The next day, nothing would serve them, but they would go and look at the place, for the Squire was sure one of the men had been hurt; and, after looking about in the wood a little while, they found a grave dug, which had been got ready for Mr. Langdale no doubt. Both the Squire and the Colonel had their suspicions about one man, but for the other they could not fix on anybody. Well, they went home again, and that evening there came a woman to the great house to beg a drop of brandy for her husband, who was taken with a bad fit of colic. They were decent people as any at Moorbeck, and, of course, the wife got some brandy, and went home. All at once a fancy took the Squire, and he said to his wife that he would just walk up the village and see the poor man. He did not knock at the door, but walked straight into the kitchen, and there, talking with the wife, he saw the fellow he suspected of having been one of those who set upon him at Scarthneck. They seemed quite begone, and would not let him go into the bedroom where the man lay ill, for ever so long, but the Squire was determined, and, at last, he got to the bed where the miserable wretch was twisting about in pain. He cried out when he saw Mr. Langdale, for the old gentleman was a magistrate, and besides, his conscience pricked him hard. The Squire talked to him a bit, until the others seemed off their guard, and then he whispered, 'don't you think it was my horse gave you your fit of colic?' He had not a word to say then, and he confessed it was. He died that same night, the other man was transported."

"I did not think you had had any such wicked people in all the dale, Ailie."

"Oh! miss, I think human nature is much of a muchness all the world over. There are both good and bad in the country as well as in the town."

"You keep up the old customs here, Ailie, don't you?"

"Some of them, miss. Have you heard any body's banns published in church since you came? No; I don't think you will, for they must needs have a license now. Well, in my time, after we had been asked in church the third time, the old clerk sung out 'God speed 'em well!' and when I was married his boy asked for my garter, and he got a fine white ribbon. Then the first Sunday Willie and me went to church after we were wed they sang that psalm about olive branches—I daresay you know it—and always after a funeral they have dirges when the relations come to church. They don't do it in London, miss, do they?"

"No, Ailie—at least I think not, but I never was there to see."

"And I haven't either, and I think I never shall now. But I walked seven and twenty miles one day this summer to see a son of mine that was ill at Leeds. There isn't many going on for eighty could do that, miss."

"Indeed, Ailie, I could not do it myself.

"I dare say you could, miss, if need were that you should. You are small and light, like me, but then, to be sure, we have had different bringings-up. I am always well if I can get out of doors; for I've been used to a deal of walking. It is only lately that the mail-cart has come through Moorbeck, and left the bag at my door. I had to go to the corner of the road, near the bridge, which is a good mile off, every morning, rain or shine, to wait till the mail went by, and then I had a round of six or seven miles more to deliver the letters."

"All for five pounds a-year, Ailie?"

"No, miss, it was twenty then; and I'll assure you I was main well off with it. But alterations were made: a post was set up at Alanby, and they only left me five pounds,—the other goes to the postmaster there; and maybe he has not above a dozen letters a month, while I've always, when the Squire's family is at home as many as forty near, or fifty, sometimes."

"That seems too bad, Ailie."

"There is a deal of things too bad in this world, miss, that we have to bide. You're young yet; you don't know. How do you like your place, miss? This question is confidential."

"Very well, Ailie; I am quite contented."

"That's lucky, I am sure. But it must be dull for you at Moorbeck, isn't it, now?"

"No, Ailie, I'm never dull; I have a kitten."

"A kitten—oh! yes; we all know your white kitten, with its red necklace; but you would not get a beau if you were to stop here for twenty years."

I laugh, and say it does not matter, and I do not care; a profession which the old woman scouts as utterly ridiculous and false. Then she bids me be of good heart, and never despair, for who knows what may happen, for I can't be so very, very old, after all.

"Not much over thirty," I tell her, smiling.

"You thirty! Nay, that you're not; I'll not credit it. You're twenty-two, maybe."

"I am grey-headed, Ailie, and shall never see old maid's corner again."

"Old maids—I never could bide old maids. Don't you be one, whatever you are. Grey hairs are honourable, but old maids are abominable!"

"Then, the two together—the grey old maid—will be just tolerable."

"Nay, I don't agree to that."

A lurching country lad comes to the gate with a loosely-tied newspaper, and pushes it into the slit of the letter-box.

"You'll never get that in, lad. Just go into the house and bring the tongs to pull it out again."

While the youth drags his newspaper out of the slit, Ailie tells me that she always puts the poker down, lest any letters should have stuck, which is often the case. I wonder what is the state of my correspondence when it reaches the hands to which it is addressed. The intrusion of the boy with the paper has broken the thread of our discourse, so in earnest I say I must really go.

"Well, miss, thank you. It is very good of you to come and talk (?) to an old woman. Bless me, if there is not your kitten!"

I turn round and see my snowball Charlie hastily descending the orchard wall. He comes, and is duly petted and admired.

"The gamekeepers will shoot him," Ailie observes.

"No, they won't; I introduced him formally, and they promised not, and to let him out of traps, if he was caught."

"I lay you're fond of him, miss?"

"Very; he is so compassionable. He lies on the table watching me write, and sometimes he walks over the paper, and acts as very bad blotting-paper. We are great friends, Charlie and I."

"Some people don't like cats."

"Then I pity them. Good-bye, Ailie."

I take my little cat in my arms. Ailie calls after me that she is afraid it is a bad sign, as I saunter up the hill. Midway I encounter a group of small children going home from school. They curtsey reverently before my face; but when they have got past I hear a little laugh, and one says: "It's her cat; she gave our Tom sixpence for getting it out of a tree."

At the turn to the gates I come suddenly on a group of young people—my pupils and some of their friends.

"Miss Lee and her cat, of course: ugly Charlie—horrible Charlie!" cries the owner of a fat terrier, which is pussy's sworn foe.

"You have had him out for a walk. I wonder what you will do next?" cries the amiable Amelia.

"I shall roll a ball on the lawn for him to run after;" and I go and do it defiantly. So ends my half-holiday. I recommend every governess to have a pet; it gives her a feeling of independence, and fills up spare moments when she would be likely to mope, and fancy herself miserable. I think the affection of even a kitten worth having.

EXECUTION OF AN INDIAN IN MICHIGAN.—The *Clinton* (United States) *County Express* gives an account of the execution, by Indians, of an Indian who, while intoxicated, had murdered his squaw, and then endeavoured to burn her body:—"He was found, apprehended, and in solemn council doomed to the death which in the stern old Indian code, is reserved for those only who shed the blood of their kin. It was a slow, torturing, cruel death. A hatchet was put in the victim's hands, he was led to a large log that was hollow, and made to assist in fixing it for his coffin. This was done by cutting into it some distance on the top, in two places about the length of a man apart, and then slabbing off, and digging the hollow until larger, so as to admit his body. This done, he was taken back and tied fast to a tree. They then smoked and drank of the 'fire water,' and when evening came they kindled large fires around him, at some distance off, but so that they would shine full upon him. And now commenced the orgies. They drank to intoxication—they danced and sang in their wild Indian manner, chanting the dirge of the recreant brave. The arrow was fitted to the bow string, and ever and anon, with its shrill twang, it sent a missile into the quivering flesh of the homicide; and, to heighten his misery, they cut off his ears and nose. Alternately drinking, dancing, beating their rude drums and shooting their arrows into the victim, the night passed. The next day was spent in sleeping and eating, the victim meanwhile still bound to the tree. He bore his punishment as a warrior should. When night was closed around it brought his executions to their work again. The scene of the first night was re-enacted, and so it was the next night, and the next, and the next, and so on for a week. Seven long and weary days did he stand there tortured with the most cruel torture before his proud head dropped upon his breast and his spirit left its clayey tenement for the hunting grounds of the Great Spirit; and when it did they took the body, wrapped it in a new clean blanket, and placed it in the log coffin he had helped to hollow. They put his hunting-knife by his side, that he might have something to defend himself on his way; his whisky bottle, that he might cheer his spirits with a draught now and then; and his tobacco and pipe, that he might smoke. Then they put on the cover, drove down stakes each side of the log, and filled up between them with logs and brush. The murdered squaw was avenged. The camp was broken up, and the old stillness and quiet once more reigned over the forest spot where was consummated this signal act of retributive justice. Our informant has visited the spot often since then; the log is still there with its cover on, and beneath may still be seen the skeleton of the victim."

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS.—The present Parliament has long since entered the 4th year of its existence, it having been elected in July, 1852. The preceding Parliament endured just five years. The Parliament of 1841, which induced the accession of the late Sir Robert Peel to office, may be said to have died a natural death, as it was not dissolved till the end of the session of 1847. The Peel Parliament of 1835, on the other hand, only lasted two years and a half, and the first reformed Parliament only two years. The Parliament elected on the accession of Queen Victoria endured barely four years. No general election has taken place in the middle of winter since that of January, 1836, nearly twenty years ago. This produced the memorable Peel Parliament, convoked shortly after the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry by his late Majesty King William IV., and to the adverse majorities of which Sir. R. Peel was forced to succumb in the space of two months.

A GOOD SERMON TO A SMALL AUDIENCE.—A story is told of Dr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, that is worth recording, as illustrating the truth that we can never tell what may result from an apparently insignificant action. The doctor once engaged to preach for a country minister, on exchange, and the Sabbath proved to be excessively stormy, cold and uncomfortable. It was in mid-winter, and the snow was piled in heaps all along the road, so as to make the passage very difficult Still the minister urged his horse through the drifts till he reached the church. put the animal into a shed, and went in. As yet there was no person in the house, and after looking about, the old gentlemen, then young, took his seat in the pulpit. Soon the door opened, and a single individual walked up the aisle, looked about and took a seat. The hour came for commencing service, but no more hearers. Whether to preach to such an audience or not was now the question; and it was one that Lyman Beecher was not long in deciding. He felt that he had a duty to perform, and he had no right to refuse to do it, because only one man could reap the benefit of it; and accordingly he went through all the services, praying, singing, preaching, and the benediction, with only one hearer. And when all was over, he hastened down from the desk to speak to his "congregation," but he had departed. A circumstance so rare was referred to occasionally, but 20 years after it was brought to the doctor's mind quite strangely. Travelling somewhere in Ohio, the doctor alighted from the stage one day, in a pleasant village, when a gentleman stepped up and spoke to him, familiarly calling him by name. "I do not remember you," said the doctor. "I suppose not," said the stranger; "but we spent two hours together in a house alone once, in a storm." "I do not recall it," added the old man; "pray, pray, when was it?" "Do you remember preaching twenty years ago, in such a place to a single person?" "Yes yes," said the doctor, grasping his hand, "I do indeed: and if you are the man, I have been wishing to see you ever since." "I am the man, sir; and that sermon saved my soul, made a minister of me, and yonder is my church. The converts of that sermon, sir, are all over Ohio."

GOETHE AND SCHILLER.—To look on these great rivals was to see at once their profound dissimilarity. Goeth's beautiful head had the calm victorious grandeur of the Greek ideal—Schiller's the earnest beauty of a Christian looking towards the future. The massive brow, and large pupil-eyes,—like those given by Raphael to the infant Christ in the matchless Madonna di San Sisto,—the strong and well-proportioned features, lined indeed by thought and suffering, yet showing that thought and suffering have troubled, but not vanquished, the strong man,—a certain healthy vigour in the brown skin, and an indescribable something which shines from out the face, make Goethe a striking contrast to Schiller, with his eager eyes, narrow brow,—tense and intense,—his irregular features lined by thought and suffering, and weakened by sickness. The one *looks*, the other *looks out*. Both are majestic; but one has the majesty of repose, the other of conflict. Goethe's frame is massive, imposing, he seems much taller than he is; Schiller's frame is disproportioned, he seems less than he is. Goethe holds himself stiffly erect; the long-necked Schiller "walks like a camel." Goethe's chest is like the torso of the Theseus; Schiller's is bent, and has lost a lung.—*G. H. Lewes's Life and Works of Goethe.*

A SKULL THAT HAD A TONGUE.—When Dr. John Donne, the famous poet and divine of the reign of James I., attained possession of his first living, he took a walk into the churchyard, where the sexton was at the time digging a grave and in the course of his labour threw up a skull. This skull the doctor took into his hands and found a rusty headless nail sticking in the temple of it, which he drew out secretly and wrapped it in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave-digger whether he knew whose skull that was. He said it was a man's who kept a brandy shop; an honest, drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts, was found dead in his bed next morning. "Had he a wife?" "Yes." "What character does she bear?" "A very good one: only the neighbours reflect on her because she married the day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the doctor, he asked her several questions, and among others what sickness her husband died of. She, giving him the same account he had before received, he suddenly opened the handkerchief and cried in an authoritative voice, "Woman, do you know this nail?" She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly owned the fact and was brought to trial and executed.

THE RUSSIAN LEVIES.—A writer in the *Times* says, with reference to a statement on this subject by the Vienna correspondent of that journal:—"When it is said that the Russians have levied 52 men out of 1000 in the eastern districts of the empire, and 64 out of 1000 in the western, it is not meant that so many are taken out of every 1000 souls throughout the districts referred to, but that so many are selected out of those who are liable to serve—that is, taking the whole population in Russia at 60,000,000, and the number of those between 17 and 45 (who are alone liable to conscription) at 15,000,000, we are to take so many out of each 1000 in the 15,000,000, not in the 60,000,000. The actual yield of the levies made within 20 months must thus be set down at between 800,000 and 900,000 instead of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, as it would be if the calculation were made the other way. Assuming, with your correspondent, that only one-third of those liable to serve are capable of duty—that is, that Russia, at the commencement of the war, had a reserve of 5,000,000 men, the circumstance that that reserve has diminished by nearly one-fifth within less than two years is in itself sufficiently striking; nor, considering that each serf taken by the conscription is a picked man, whose value to his master cannot be estimated at less than £100, is the fact that within the same period upwards of £80,000,000 has been thus abstracted from the floating capital of the country, one which should not wholly be lost sight of."

HEARTLESS MURDER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—One of the most cowardly and brutal acts of murder we have ever been called to record was committed on Saturday evening in a public thoroughfare in one of the most frequented sections of the city. The victim, General W. H. Richardson, late United States Marshal for the northern district of California, was a gentleman highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in this city, and occupied a high official position in this State. From all that we are able to gather, it appears that Mr. Richardson had had some trifling difficulty on the night previous with a man named Charles Cora. Mutual friends, however, interfered, and it was supposed that the matter had been amicably adjusted. About half-past six o'clock last evening, Messrs. Richardson and Cora were noticed standing in front of M'Allister's building on Clay-street, below Montgomery-street. Several persons to whom both parties were known were standing near by, and presently Mr. Richardson was heard to remark: "Well, it is all right?" Cora replied "Yes." They continued to converse in a low tone for some minutes, and by this time Cora had taken hold of the coat collar of the other with the left hand. Richardson suddenly exclaimed: 'What are you going to do? Don't shoot me; I am unarmed.' At this Cora produced a small single-barrelled pistol, and before he could be prevented, shot Richardson through the heart. The action was so sudden and unexpected that the witnesses were for a moment parlysed, and Cora held his victim against the wall of the house for the space of a few seconds, and then suddenly relaxing his grasp walked away, but was arrested and placed in the custody of officer Russell, who hastened with him to the police station. Richardson was taken into the drug store of Messrs. Keith and Co., at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets where he expired almost immediately.—*San Francisco Herald, 20th November.*

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Commission of the Patriotic Fund have issued the following notification respecting allowances to widows, viz.:—1. The allowance to a widow cannot be transferred. 2. In case of immoral conduct it will cease. 3. It will cease also on her marrying again; but she may apply again in case of a second widowhood. 4. If, capable of service, she remains idle, and will not go to service or assist to maintain herself, she will be struck off the books. It is not intended that widows shall live in idleness no the fund. 5. Every encouragement will be given to widows, either with or without children, who go to service or work at home. Their children, if they desire it, will be placed in asylums as far as may be practicable. 6. A widow in service without a child, or whose child or children are provided for out of the fund, will be allowed a gratuity of four guineas, or six guineas, according to merit, by quarterly payments in every year, on the receipt at this office of a certificate from her master or mistress. 7. Where a widow with a child or children is in service, and maintains her child or children herself, she will not have any gratuity, but the same allowance which was made to her whilst out of service will still be continued, in order that whilst in service she may supply, as it were, another mother for her children. 8. A widow leaving service properly will have the former allowance out of the fund again paid, whilst out of service. Going to service, therefore, must improve, and can in no case damage the widow's comforts and prospects. The amount of the fund on the 16th November, 1855, was £1,296,282 4s. 7d. The numbers in receipt of relief were as follows:—Widows, 2544; children, 3119; orphans who have lost both parents, 97. The annual expenditure is estimated at £65,000.

THE DEAD.—CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who existed since the beginning of time amounts to 36,627,843,275,075,846. These figures, when divided by 3,095,000—the number of square leagues of land on the globe—leave 11,320,689,732 square miles of land, which, being divided as before, give 1,134,622,976 persons to each square mile. Let us now reduce miles to square rods, and the number will be 1,853,174,600,000, which, being divided as before, will give 1283 inhabitants to each square rod. which, being reduced to feet, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra-firma. Thus it will be perceived that our earth is one vast cemetery—1283 human beings lie buried on each square rod—scarcely sufficient for ten graves. Each grave must contain 128 persons. Thus it is easily seen that the whole surface of our globe has been dug over 128 times to bury its dead.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

IMPOUNDINGS.

DENILIQUIN.—January 3. By Mr. Tyson: Red sided bull calf, IA off ribs. Spotted steer, TG off ribs. Yellow bullock, MI off ribs. Black sided bullock, DTB off rump, PF off shoulder, blotch brand off ribs. Red steer, MJ off ribs. Brown cow, 7 near ribs, 7 over AC over — off ribs. Red bullock, hoop horns, WF off hip, 50 off shoulder. Red cow, 50 off shoulder, F over 8 over C off thigh. Red poley cow, 5 over DT off ribs. Red poley cow, MW over 2 off rump, IM off ribs. Strawberry cow, 5 near ribs, H2 over ⊞ off rump. Red and white cow, X near shoulder, R off rump and ribs, 2 on shoulder. Magpie poley steer, slit off ear, no other visible brand. Red roan bullock, WD over M off ribs. Mouse coloured bullock, O near rump, GH off rump, JH off ribs; damages 3s. 6d per head. Also, by Mr. McLarren, January 4, 1856:—Black and white poley cow, BB near neck. Brown and white bullock, OH off back, CY off rump, 6 on thigh. Black bullock, SL off rump, 7 off shoulder. Yellow cow, white on back, AQ off rump, DY off ribs. Brown bullock, U over JR conjoined, with square off ribs, WP near and off rump. Red bullock, H over ⊞ near rump. Brown poley cow, ST over CH over W off ribs, illegible brand near ribs. Red bullock, 8J off ribs. Brown steer, IE off thigh, like heart with V in centre, off ribs. Red bullock, 45 off rump, Wg over 6 off ribs, illegible brand off loin. Red cow, IE off thigh, like heart with V in centre off ribs. Red cow, H over ⊞ near rump. White bullock, E near rump, M near ribs. Brindle-sided steer, illegible brand off thigh, Y off shoulder. Brindle bullock, 2 near rump and loin, Wg near ribs. Brindle and white steer, O near thigh. Yellow poley cow, HC off rump and ribs. Red and white steer, illegible brand off rump. Red sided bullock, TH off rump, HC over JB on ribs. Red bullock, O with line across off ribs and near rump, Z over Z near shoulder. Yellow cow, JMC near ribs, H off back. Strawberry steer, MC near ribs. Brindle cow, HC off rump and ribs. Brindle cow, white, over Z near rump; damages 5s. per head. Also, by Mr. Tyson, January 7th 1856: Light strawberry bullock, 8 in circle near rump. Yellow bullock, M in circle off rump, BS off thigh, like 38 off back. Red sided cow, NS near rump; damages 3s 6d. per head. Also, by Mr. Tyson, January 19th, 1856: Strawberry sided bullock, O near ribs, RB off rump. Red sided heifer, FJ off ribs, L off rump. White bullock, O near ribs, JB off shoulder. Yellow sided cow, square with R under off rump. Red cow, O near loin, RB off rump; damages 3s. 6d. per head. Also January 22nd, 1856, by Mr. Tyson: Black bullock, L in circle near neck. Red and white bullock, 8 near shoulder, like SM rear rump. Red and white cow, WY conjoined off ribs, IL near ribs, T over T near shoulder, 5 off rump. Strawberry steer, FD ribs and rump. White cow, spotted head, square near ribs, AB near rump. Strawberry sided cow, 4 over 5 over G off rump; damages 3s 6d per head. Also, January 26th, 1856, by Mr. Tyson:—Red sided cow, X near shoulder, IP off rump. Red sided bullock, both horns broken off, near shoulder, K off rump. Brown sided cow, I with square under off shoulder. Black bullock, like W)(near rump. Yellow sided cow, triangle rear rump, AS with triangle off ribs, J off back; damages 3s 6d per head. Also by L. Cockburn, Esq., January 21st:—Light grey horse, TE off neck. Flea-bitten horse, like D off neck. Bay mare, white down face, hind feet white, C off neck six months filly foal, snip and star, indescribable brand off shoulder. Also by Mr. Hennessy, January 25th:—Bay horse, snip and star, saddle marked, off fore foot white, like VW over G conjoined near shoulder, ∞ near hip, JH conjoined off shoulder. White horse, H over r under saddle, near side. R near shoulder. Brown horse, star and snip, saddle marked, IE near shoulder. C off shoulder. Bay mare, snip and star, saddle marked, TP conjoined near neck, MS near shoulder. Bay mare, star, saddle marked, near hind foot white, WW near neck, JJ over WI near shoulder, 2 over JH off shoulder. Also, by Mr. Tyson, January 28th:—Chesnut mare, star, foal at foot, C over — over 2 off shoulder. Bay mare, star, near fore foot white, A over RN over C near shoulder, Hf over C off shoulder; damages 3s. 6d. per head. Also, by Mr. M'Larren, January 29th; damages £1 per head: Bay horse, lump off knee, JEB and blotched brand over near shoulder. Bay horse, triangle near and off shoulder. Bay mare, star, JT near shoulder. Bay mare, star, IL over — over + near shoulder, like R off shoulder. Bay entire colt, no visible brand; damages £5. Bay mare, star, Z off shoulder. If not released, will be sold. H. THRELFALL.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at High-street, the wife of Mr. W. G. Hentrey, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Balmain, Mrs. Perdrian, of a son.

On the 20th February, at her residence, 552, George-street, South, Mrs. John Cropley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th instant, by special license, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Dougall, Captain C. Robertson, of the barque Launceston, of Sydney, to Ann Henderson, second daughter of Captain James Malcolm.

At Trinity Church, Kelso, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. W. Lisle, James, son of William Lee, Esq., of Claremont, Kelso, to Jane Mary Nichols, daughter of the late Mr. Bloomfield, of Sydney.

By special license, at St. Mary's Chapel, on the 14th February, Sarah O'Leary to Augustine Wink, both of Sydney.

DEATH.

At Bendigo, on the 7th February, Catherine Oliver, the beloved wife of William Oliver, aged 36 years, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter, Margaret. To move from his residence, Brown Bear Lane, THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street, February 22nd, 1856.

THE GREAT PURIFIER of the BLOOD and INVIGORATOR of the SYSTEM.—SHAW'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA (prepared from the finest Jamaica sarsaparilla, in conjunction with exotic herbs, roots, and flowers of great medicinal properties) is a certain and speedy health-restorer in the varied "ills that flesh is heir to." It acts directly on the blood, and drives all impurities from the system with almost electric velocity. Sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 5s. W. SHAW and CO., Medical Depôt, No. 72, Pitt-street.

TO GEORGE BOWMAN, ESQ., Member of the Legislative Council for the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the above Counties, approving of your past assiduous attention to your duties, and honest expression of your opinions as evinced by your votes, hereby request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of their representatives in the ensuing House of Assembly, and pledge themselves to use their utmost influence to secure your return.

John Gaggin, J.P.
Andrew M'Dougall, J.P.
Edward Parnell, J.P.
John W. Campbell
William Meyer
James Moore
Charles Preist
William Whiteman
Thomas Wm. Hughes
John Johnston
Thomas Noble
Bernard M'Cusker
Dr. Frederick Calor
Michael Clark
Patrick Brady
William Ellis, Jun.
Richard Alcorn
Thomas Williams
John Rice
William Tristram
James Bradford
Henry Tudor
James Ball
Edward Doyle
Edmund Doyle
Walter Smith
Leslie Smith
John Radnadge
Peter Nettle
James Edwards
John Smith
Nathan Joseph
Richard Nichols
George Taylor
W. D. Bourke
William Shepherd
Edward Franks
James Cox
John Grady
Michael Ryan

John Lumsley
Alexander Munro
F. W. Throm
Hugh M'Gowan
John Shanahan
Hugh Munro
Benjamin Gore
T. Hope
Alexander Johnston
John Munro
James Kingsbury
John Crampton
Thomas Ellis
Owen Hines
Oliver Saunders
William Hobden
Matthew Ward
James Nugent
George Freeman
John Crane
Samuel Clift
William Clift
Joseph Clift
Richard Callaby
Samuel Gale
James Duff
Henry Hem
John Pittman
William Smith
Bernard M'Manus
Thomas Barclay
H. R. Craddock
William Waddle
James M'Culloch
Patrick Galvin
Alexander Johnston
Hugh Murray
William Clegg
Joseph Eckford
Samuel Hawthorn.

To John Gaggin, Esq., J.P., Andrew M'Dougall, Esq., J.P., Edward Parnell, Esq., J.P., and other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging the receipt of the above requisition, and the honour you have conferred on me, in again inviting me to become one of your representatives in the New House of Assembly, is what I scarcely expected, and now feel want of words to express my gratitude, seeing the spontaneous way it has emanated, the number and respectability of the signatures, make the honor you intend to confer doubly appreciated. I now most cordially accept your request, and trust, should you succeed in your wishes, I shall ever prove worthy of your confidence.

In casting a retrospective glance over my past career, as one of your representatives, I think I may say I have fulfilled my pledge in voting and acting independently, on every occasion, for the general good of the colony, and when an opportunity offered, more immediately for the constituencies for whom I was an humble co-representative. Should you again succeed in placing me in that enviable and honorable position, as one of your representatives in the New House of Assembly, I shall as a colonist, an Englishman, and your representative, always act with that fearless independence, that has heretofore characterised my conduct in Council.

I will take an early opportunity of visiting your various localities, and again giving the elector an opportunity of putting any questions to me, or any suggestions they may wish to make.

In conclusion, gentlemen electors, I most sincerely thank you for the honour you have conferred, and trust that we, as electors and representative, will always meet, and continue to have that confidence in each other, of which your present requisition is a proof, and such as should always exist between them. With my best wishes for the prosperity of the electors and inhabitants of the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter, and health and happiness to their families,

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.

BISCUIT.—GEORGE WILKIE and CO. beg leave to inform the public that they have further reduced their prices of biscuit, wholesale, as follows, viz.:—
Abernethy biscuit ... ... 5d. per lb. } All of the
Crackers... ... ... 5d. per lb. } best
Pic-Nic biscuits ... ... 8d. per lb. } quality.
G. W. and Co.'s recently imported machinery being now thoroughly completed, although not superior to any thing in the world, is at all events six times more extensive and powerful than any of the sort in the southern hemisphere, including the small toy lately started in this city.
Any person wishing to inspect and see the machinery in operation, can do so on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., either by the entrance from George-street, opposite the Police Office, or from Pitt-street, next the School of Arts.
Steam Biscuit Manufactory, February 22nd, 1856.

THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—*To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.*—Sir,—Permit me, through your columns, to correct a few errors into which the correspondent of the *Empire* has fallen, in his report of the proceedings at the election meeting at Penrith, on the 14th instant, and which is inserted in that paper of the 18th current.

To begin: the writer states that, at nine o'clock, some sixty persons were present, not more than one-fourth of that number being electors. A teller distinctly says that ten supported the amendment, only five of that number being electors for the borough. Now, sir, for the original motion forty-five electors raised their hands. It is not by any means fair to give wrong statements either one way or the other.

Surely the independent electors of Penrith have as good a right to choose *their* man as the Sydney clique of busy-bodies there, although they seem to have a desire to put in their own men by any and every means, regardless alike of merit or talent. If this the clique should obtain the ascendancy, adieu to liberty, for their motto will be *Væ victis*. The *Empire's* correspondent ought, in common fairness, to have given Mr. Treynor's words honestly. They were as follows:—"He (Mr. T.) wished to know if the candidate for Legislative honours would give the preference to a godless system of education? The National system was a godless one, and he thought that no gentleman should support a system which had not religion for its base and capital. He maintained that the National system never worked well, unless when it was strictly Denominational."

The next paragraph, which refers to his honored grandsire, is not truly reported. It reminds me of the precious Billy Camden and Co., whose sole aim was victims and confiscations. By a more select scale of justice, disreputable characters are going their length and at their dirty work again. The clique must remember the working men's motto in Australia:—

"We must advance at every stage,
Though fools repine and tyrants rage."

We hail with delight the onward march of intellectual unity, like the rising sun dispelling the mist of prejudice and bigotry, and leaving men to exercise their intellectual faculties, with their judgment unclouded. Impressed with these views, a number of the independent electors of Penrith formed themselves into a committee, and agreed to use their best endeavours to secure the return of Robert Scott Ross, Esq., to the ensuing Parliament as member for the Cumberland Boroughs.

Allow me also to point out that the seconder of the motion in favour of Mr. Ross is incorrectly named in both papers. It was Mr. W. C. Treynor who moved, and Mr. James Margeson who seconded the resolution that "Mr. Ross was a fit and proper person to represent the Cumberland Boroughs in the new Parliament." The second resolution was moved by Mr. W. C. Robbins, and seconded by Mr. W. Field, viz., "That the electors of Penrith defray the expense of the election."

The following is Mr. Ross' committee at Penrith, and they say with pleasure that nearly two-thirds of the electors will support that gentleman:—

Mr. J. Wallis
J. Margeson
E. Heavey
A. Heavey
M. Reed
H. Willis
W. C. Robbins
J. Cox
W. Field
P. Wyche

Mr. T. A. Salmon
C. Palmer
G. Jourden
C. Goodwin
M. Mason
J. Kennedy
J. Day
J. Wyld
J. Gibson
M. C. Steyner, Hon. Sec.

I am, Sir,
AN ELECTOR OF PENRITH.

Penrith, 19th February, 1856.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Post Town of Narellan is situate between Campbelltown and Camden, and is bounded by Orielton Park, Oram Park, Harrington Park, Ellerslee, and the Cowpasture River.
Post Office, Narellan, 20th February, 1856.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, in thanking their friends and the public generally for the extensive patronage with which they have been favoured, beg respectfully to announce that, in consequence of the great increase in their business they have made arrangements for Mr. COUTIN to at once proceed to Europe for the purpose of visiting the principal English and Continental Markets, and ensuring a regular supply of every description of Drapery and Fancy Goods, direct from the Manufacturers, embracing, of course, the latest novelties, prevailing fashions, and choicest goods.
The recent advices from England, announcing the extreme depression in the money market, renders it imperatively necessary that Mr. COUTIN should be in a position to take advantage of it by having the command of a large amount of ready money, and they have determined to submit for immediate Sale their present Stock, commencing on SATURDAY, March 1st, feeling assured that, from its extent, variety, quality, and cheapness, they are enabled to offer it at such prices as must make it considerably to the advantage of all purchasers.
The multifarious articles contained in an establishment of this kind, and especially where all the goods are equally cheap, would render an attempt at a list of prices absurd, but in order as far as possible to give the public an idea of the *bona fide* nature of this transaction, the goods will be on view the whole of FRIDAY, 29th February, that day being devoted for that purpose (no sales being effected), thus allowing every person an opportunity of inspecting the various articles offered for sale, and judging for themselves.
Mr. COUTIN'S departure being definitely fixed for 15th March, per Europa, the sale cannot last beyond the space of one fortnight, and as Messrs. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS' principal object is to offer peculiar advantages, without regard to profit, in order to ensure a ready sale, they trust that every one will avail themselves of this most favourable opportunity.
All accounts against Mr. COUTIN are requested to be sent in for liquidation on or before 5th March. 62 (late 95), King-street.

D'ALBERT'S ALBUM for 1856.—Just received, the above, containing all the newest dance music of the day; also new songs and pianoforte arrangements by the most popular composers. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

CHEAP RIBBONS.—1500 pieces French Bonnet ribbons, at 6½d. per yard, worth 1s. FARRY and HALBERT, 98, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

RYE BREAD.—KURTZ and SHADLER beg to inform their friends and the public in general that they have received Rye-meal ex Mary Rose, and are prepared to receive orders for Rye Bread.

MATTRESSES Re-made; and Furniture Repaired and Covered, by R. A. STACE, 13, Bathurst-street East.

TO THE LADIES.—Mr. GLASSOP, Ornamental Hair Manufacturer, has a choice stock of Elastic Hair Rollers, Wigs with patent partings from ear to ear, and Front Half-wigs, Head Dresses, Plaits, Fronts, Ringlets, of every natural shade. Ladies own hair made to the above on the shortest notice.—310, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

REFINED SUGAR, for SALE by FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

MAITLAND FLOUR. Colonial Tobacco, on Sale by SAWKINS and GRENFELL Maitland Wharf, Sydney.

A PRIME Lot of New Zealand Potatoes for Sale, in quantities not less than ½ ton, at the rate of £8 per ton. Apply to Captain KENDALL, at Campbell's Wharf, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

ROOFING TILES.—Patent Galvanized Iron, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

GALVANIZED Iron Ridge Capping; Morewood's Patent, in cases. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

SEED OATS.—Heavy New Zealand Black.—HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

SODA ASH and ROSIN for SALE, by J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf.

PINE.—For SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, now landing, ex Arrow, 72 Logs of Clarence River Pine. STEPHEN NUTTER, Jacques Wharf; or Steam Flour Mill, Kent street South.

NINE Hundred and Sixty York Hams, particularly fine, at HANKS and LLOYD'S.

YORK HAMS and Wiltshire Bacon.—A large quantity on hand at HANKS and LLOYD'S.

COLONIAL WINE, Irrawang, at 16s., 22s. and 32s. per dozen. J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
2000 Bath bricks
10 barrels Scotch salmon
200 half-chests congou
10 casks bluestone.
TRICKETT and DOUGLASS, 498, George-street.

1000 DOZEN BYASS' Bottled Ale and Porter, and 500 dozen Dicks' Scotch Ale, on SALE at C. KIDMAN'S, South Head Road. Scotch ale, 8s.; Byass', 10s.; and porter, 12s. per dozen.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES.—The undersigned begs to inform those gentlemen who, at the Flower Show, made enquiries respecting the above, that there are a few of the machines for SALE, and may be seen at work any time the next week, at 67, Bourke-street near William-street. G. F. LAUDER.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—An Apparatus, complete, with or without a large assortment of French and English cases, &c., &c. G. F. LAUDER, 67, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO PLUMBERS.—Mr. JAMES GANNON has received instructions to sell by private contract, the Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, &c., of that old and well established shop and premises, in Sussex-street, near the Patent Slip, the property of Mrs. Burton. For particulars, apply on the premises; or to JAMES GANNON, auctioneer, 52, Goulburn-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Revolver, in perfect order, by Deane and Adams, in case, with all apparatus complete. Price, £5 10s. Apply to LYMAN, BROTHERS, 4, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, a nearly new Spring Cart, with a Mare and Harness. The mare is perfectly quiet. Apply at the Lemon Tree Inn, Phillip-street.

FOR SALE.—8500 Sheep, and 1200 Head of Cattle, with a choice Station in the Darling Downs District. Apply to MORT and CO.

SOME BARGAINS in House Property and Land at G. F. BAKER'S, auctioneer, opposite Mort's.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, Three Houses; two on the Botany and one on the South Head Road. The Houses on the Botany road are suitable for the working-classes. The South Head Road House is a Mansion, suitable for a Merchant or a retired gentleman. Titles unexceptionable. TO LET, two Houses, one in Castlereagh-street and the other in Phillip-street, upon lease at a low rent. Apply to the undersigned, J. H. NIXON, 20, Elizabeth-street North.

NOTICE to Parties in search of Public-houses.—Mr. J. CURBY has several of the best Houses to dispose of in the city of Sydney. They are now doing very extensive trades, and the only reason of the above being offered is, the proprietors having realised handsome independencies. Immediate application to J. CURBY is necessary, on account of Tuesday next bring the last day for putting in the application for the transfers.
N.B.—For SALE, a circular counter, four-motion beer-engine, eight motion spirit fountain, eight spirit kegs, and shelving, for the small amount of (£20) twenty pounds the lot. To be seen at J. CURBY'S, furniture broker and appraiser, 133, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines ... ... One shilling.
Four ditto ... ... Two shillings.
Six ditto ... ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... ... Four shillings.
And 3d. (THREE-PENCE) per line for every additional line, for one insertion.
SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.
⁂ All advertisements under six lines will be charged as ..., booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Friday, February 22, 1856.